CHANGES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF MARRIED COLLEGE STUDENTS AS THE RESULT OF MARRIAGE

by

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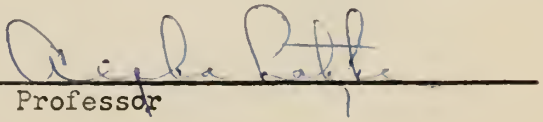

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The married students on college campuses.

The post-war phenomenon of married students attending college has become an accepted way of life on the American college campus, as much a part of campus life, according to Pope (35), as football and fraternity pins.

Christopherson (8) stated that earlier predictions assumed that college marriage was a function of World War II veteran enrollment, and according to Bailey (28), was expected to vanish along with the quonset-hut classroom. Christopherson (8) continued that tradition in the 1920's dictated that college men were to graduate and establish themselves before assuming family responsibilities. The depression of the 1930's combined with tradition in obscuring the appeal of college marriage. But, it was neither polite nor patriotic (Altman and McFarlane, 27) to reject the married G.I. student in the 1940's or the Korean War veterans in the early 1950's, and so tradition was broken. Havemann (32) reported in 1955 that once it was proved that marriage and college could mix effectively the trend was begun toward more and more marriages even among non-veteran undergraduates. Christopherson (8), in 1960, reported that college marriage had grown into a cultural pattern completely independent of veteran enrollment.

Approximately 20 per cent or one out of five college students is married in the total college population in the United States. Dr. David Henry (33), President of the University of Illinois, stated that the

married student is here to stay, but the trend lines have leveled off and that the proportion of married students in the total student population will not be much different over the next ten years from what it is now. Dr. Margaret Mead (34), noted anthropologist, said that future trends for college marriages will depend on the effect of these young marriages on society, how they are viewed by the younger generation, and shifts in economic conditions and defense efforts.

Many college administrators have commented on the effect of the married students on the colleges, and the reactions of many of them can best be summed up in the following statement by John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University (36, p. 94):

> We believe that the married student is not a liability, as was once believed, but an asset which lends quality, stability, and admirable strength of purpose to the student body as a whole.

At Michigan State University in 1959, 35 per cent of the men students and 21 per cent of the women students were married (30).

Altman and McFarlane (27) noted that the whole college pattern was geared to single students, and Kirkendall (16) stated that the married students were left to shift for themselves except to the extent that they were provided with housing.

Perry (22) grouped married students into four separate patterns:

1. both husband and wife in school
2. husband in school and wife earning the living or is full-time homemaker
3. husband is earning living and wife in college
4. children in family

Both Kirkendall (16) in 1956 and Aller (6) in 1963 strongly recommended that wherever possible provisions should be made for both husband and

wife to continue their education. Many student families may be working against their long-time best interests by accepting an arrangement which deprives the wife of her opportunity to get an education. Dr. Miriam A. Sheldon of the University of Illinois (Henry, 33, p. 88) stated that, "The girl who drops out of college to work handicaps her own future and the future of her family, both from the standpoint of earning potential the cultural contribution to her family."

The need for research concerning the clothing of the married student. The importance of clothing to success and personal well-being has long been recognized. Hoffman (13) stated that clothing was an important area of personal satisfaction and a means of social identification. Hartman (11) said that clothing is a persistent "interest center" in everyone's life, and though it varies greatly in intensity and expression, it is one of life's fundamentals. In his opinion clothing behavior is a neglected but permanent part of educational and social psychology, but research in the clothing area is useful only if it ultimately makes for higher grade personalities than people now reveal.

Many clothing studies "exclude" the married students because their problems are "different." Tate and Glisson (5) for their textbook, Family Clothing, made a thorough survey of clothing literature in regard to college students and found that most of the research, fashion literature, and retail suggestions have been directed toward the unmarried student. These authors suggested the need for specific studies on the clothing problems of the married student.

At the Eighteenth Conference of College Teachers of Textiles and

Clothing Central Region meeting in Chicago in October, 1962, Dr. Joanna B. Eicher of Michigan State University made the following statement in regard to the past, present, and future research for the area of clothing (43, p. 20):

> We have in the past focused research on females, particularly adult and college age women, and we have a wealth of information about them. Anspach pointed out that from the clothing research conducted between 1925 and 1958, 42 per cent focused on women, 12 per cent on college girls, 6 per cent on men, 20 per cent on children, 14 per cent on families, and 6 per cent on teens. . . . Almost no research has concerned itself with the sociological aspects of clothing for men. In the future we need to extend our research to include males, making parallel studies to those already existing on females.

Richard K. Morton (20, p. 627), Dean of the Evening College at Jacksonville University, recommended:

> . . . the immediate need, on a national scale, of competent studies to isolate some of the factors involved in the total relation of marriage to academic education.

Certainly clothing is one of the factors involved with the success and personal well-being of the married student.

The purpose of this study. A question arises as to whether or not marriage changes the clothing practices of college students and whether or not married students enjoy the same satisfactions in relation to their clothing as they had as unmarried students. Therefore, this study was undertaken to determine if certain clothing practices and satisfactions of college students changed as a result of marriage.

In order to understand these changes, if any should exist, it was necessary to determine whether there were any differences in the clothing practices and satisfactions of college men and women, either before or after marriage. Therefore two null hypotheses, a supporting hypothesis and a basic hypothesis, were formulated as guides for this study. These

were:

Supporting Hypothesis. There are no significant differences in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students, either before marriage or after marriage.

Basic Hypothesis. There are no significant changes in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students as the result of marriage.

It is hoped that this study may make a useful contribution toward the understanding of the clothing needs of married students as they relate to the more important goal of academic achievement.

Plan for the remainder of the thesis. This thesis continues by chapters as follows: Chapter II, Review of the Literature; Chapter III, Method of Procedure; Chapter IV, The Results; Chapter V, Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Much has been written in regard to the characteristics of the married student population and its effect on college campus life, and a brief summary of the more significant of these studies will be given. Although there have been no studies directly related to the clothing of married students, there has been significant research concerned with clothing of unmarried students and with the clothing of other similar age groups that is useful for background and comparison in this study.

I. STUDIES OF MARRIED STUDENTS

Census and population statistics. Census figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce for October, 1961 (49), showed that 18.2 per cent of the civilian noninstitutional college student population fourteen to thirty-four years of age was married. A larger percentage of male students were married than female students with 21.9 per cent of the male student population being married as compared to only 11.8 per cent of the female student population.

Both men and women students are more likely to be attending college on a part-time basis if they are married, according to U. S. Census figures (49), than if they are not married. About 62 per cent of the men and 56 per cent of the women who were married and attending college were

in school part-time according to these 1961 figures; whereas, only about 13 per cent of both men and women who were unmarried and in college were part-time students. These percentages remained approximately the same for the men after 1957 but went down considerably for the women over the four year period from 1957 to 1961. In 1957, 70 per cent of the married women and 20 per cent of the unmarried women were part-time students. These figures seem to indicate that more women, both married and unmarried, are attending college on a full-time basis.

Financial arrangements of married students. According to Pope (35) the notion that most married college students are being financed by parents is wrong. However, Pfeiffer (42), in a study of married student couples at Ohio State University found that the majority of the parents of these students were willing to continue financial support. In a study by Rogers (24) at Iowa State University in 1956, 60 per cent of the single students and only 13 per cent of the married students who participated in the study were receiving financial aid from home. Christopherson, Vandiver, and Krueger (9) conducted a study involving 10 per cent of the married students attending the University of Arizona in 1958-1959, and they found no instance of full financial support. In fact, only 38 per cent of all student-families in the study acknowledged receiving any financial support, and this support ranged from 5 per cent of the total money income to 80 per cent of the total money income. Articles in several popular periodicals have speculated, on the basis of individual interviews, that instances of indirect support from parents in the form of services and "gifts" of tangible goods are common in student marriages. McNab (18) in a study at Cornell University corroborated

in this theory but also found that similar indirect support was not uncommon in young marriages away from the college campus.

Dr. Donald Ford, director of counseling at Pennsylvania State University, commented (Pope, 35, p. 147) that being poor was practically a requirement for acceptance in the best campus married circles and that, "They wear their poverty as a badge of honor." There was general agreement in the literature that low financial income was usually the major problem facing the married student, and that many of the other problems such as fatigue and lack of time were subsequent to very low and inflexible budgets.

Havemann (32) stated in 1955 that the usual pattern in the campus marriage called for both sets of parents to continue supporting the young couple. Bossard and Boll (29) and Pope (35) also reported that when both husband and wife were students they were usually subsidized, either wholly or in part, by their families; and rarely could two students marry and support themselves.

Part-time employment of married students. Married students are more likely than single students to be employed outside of school hours (48). Mueller (21) reiterated this finding and also cautioned that undergraduates who work their way through college have not been proportionally represented in the higher paid professions. Science Digest (31) recently reported that early marriage hinders advanced college study. This information was compiled by the Bureau of Social Research, Inc., from 1958 college graduates from 1,200 colleges.

Students with children. Many of the married students, possibly as

many as 50 per cent, have children. In studies by Rogers (24) and Aller (6) approximately 60 per cent of the married students participating in the studies were parent students. Aller reported 283 additional problems incident to the rearing of children. Wives who have children are much less likely to be attending college, and particularly to be attending on a full-time basis. Johnston (39), in a study of one hundred male students and their wives at Florida State University in 1961, found a more favorable marital adjustment among student couples without children than among student couples with children.

Wives attending college. Landis (17) reported in 1948 that one wife in ten was also a student. Mueller (21), in 1961 also stated that only one out of ten college husbands kept their wives in school, and only one in three of these wives took full-time work. Various authors, as previously reported, have strongly recommended that both husbands and wives remain in school together whenever possible in order that an "educational gap" will not develop between them. Hoeflin (12), in a discussion with eight wives enrolled in home economics at Ohio State University in 1955, reported that most of these college wives felt that combining study with marriage was easier if their husbands were in school at the same time. Pfeiffer (43), in a recent study for a doctorate at Ohio State University, found that couples where both husband and wife were in school had the highest marital adjustment scores.

In a study by Burtt (37) to determine the factors associated with whether married undergraduate women would continue or not continue in college after marriage it was concluded that a student wife would more

likely continue in school if her husband felt it important or preferred for his wife to obtain a college degree, if the husband and wife were in agreement with each other regarding the importance they attached to having the wife obtain a degree, if the couple had a relatively high income, and if the wife had parents who would contribute to their financial support. There was no relationship between the financial support received from the husband's parents and whether or not the wife continued in school after marriage.

In a study involving fifty-nine married women majoring in home economics at Oklahoma State University in 1961, Schomp (45) found that 81.4 per cent of the husbands of the respondents were also attending the university, which she interpreted as a tendency for both men and women to attend college after marriage.

Colleges attended and curriculums taken by married students. Which colleges are married students most likely to be attending and what curriculums are they most likely to be enrolled in? Dr. Margaret Mead (34) said that marriage in college was commonplace in most of the country except in colleges that were still one-sex colleges, and they were especially abundant in the big state universities and nonresidential colleges in cities. Those colleges and universities which provided college housing for married students attracted larger enrollments of married students than those which did not have married student apartments. Pope (35) reported that the percentage of married students was highest at western, southern and Big Ten Universities and lowest at the Atlantic coast and New England colleges, especially the Ivy League colleges. DeLisle (10),

in a survey of five thousand undergraduate married women from fifty-four institutions, found that there were very few married women students in colleges with enrollments less than five hundred, but that they were present in larger proportions at the state teachers' colleges and other state colleges than they were in the larger state and land grant universities. DeLisle reported that education and liberal arts seemed to be the most attractive curriculums for these women students, especially in smaller colleges where business, home economics, and nursing were not always available. Bailey (28) reported in 1958 that 78 per cent of the married students in Wisconsin, including both men and women students, were enrolled in a teaching curriculum.

Intellectual and social contributions by married students to campus life. What contributions are the married students making to college and university life? The following conclusion in regard to scholastic achievement was drawn from an investigation of World War II veterans who were attending the University of Wisconsin following World War II and was reported by Reimer (23, p.11) and has become almost a "classic" among literature on married students:

> Measured by grade point averages, the married veteran student is academically more successful than single veteran students, and furthermore, the married veteran with children is academically more successful than married veterans without children.

Other authors, Altman and McFarlane (27), Bailey (28), Bossard and Boll (29). Medalia (19), and Mueller (21) have reported that marriage increases the application to learning and that in most every case grades remain the same or improve after a student is married. However, Jensen and Clark (14) did research at Brigham Young University in which they equated thirty-six male students who had been married during all four years of college with

thirty-six male students who had been single during all four years of college as to age and scholastic ability (as determined by the ACE). Their results showed that the single students obtained a higher grade point average (2.79) than did the married students (2.69) but the difference was not statistically significant. These various studies show that, as a whole, married students are not more capable scholastically than unmarried students, but an individual student's grades are likely to improve slightly as a result of marriage.

The advisor of men at the University of Wisconsin (Reimer, 23) stated that the married veterans knew what they were working for and were possibly more mature to begin with. Jones (15), in 1958, found that it appeared that married undergraduate students were better able to cope with emotional problems and tensions than unmarried students. It has not been determined whether this maturity, if it does exist, is present before marriage or whether it develops as a result of the responsibilities of marriage.

Dr. Margaret Mead (34, p. 85) was concerned that the married students did not have time to do any intellectual work. She stated:

> There is a tendency (among married students) to substitute easy domesticity for a period of stretching ones' intellectual and ethical muscles before one settles down. If you have everybody settle down at the earliest possible moment, never experiment, never try a new job if they can help it but stick to the old one that's safe, never go on to more education because they're already saddled with children--you're going to get a settled, security-loving, unadventurous people.

Rogers (24) found at Iowa State University that married students fall far behind single students in participation in campus activities and attendance at college athletic events. Other writers, Altman and McFarlane (27),

Bossard and Boll (29), Bailey (28), Chambliss (7), Havemann (32), and Kirkendall (16) corroborated that marriage does seem to lessen participation in traditional campus activities. However, college administrators have been lavish with their praise of the married students. One dean (Altman and McFarlane, 27) even suggested that an all-married student body might provide an ideal classroom educational atmosphere. A dean at another university (30) said that, as a group, the married students were the best adjusted students on the campus because they were usually more mature and had made definite decisions as to what they wanted to do, and they had a deep sense of responsibility. Bailey (28) and Havemann (32) both reported that the marrieds frequently attended such sedate occasions as lectures, plays, and concerts.

Most of the married students find that running a home, nurturing a marriage, and studying combine to make a sufficiently full schedule. Rogers (24) suggested that perhaps married students do secure an adequate social life, but of a different type, in their familial relations. Bailey (28) reported that the "night out" among college marrieds most often took the form of visiting friends or inviting friends in for the evening. Chambliss (7, p. 415), Professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia, said:

> The older married students, and especially those who have children, gave little indication of wanting to share in the social activities that constitute so large a part of the college life of the average undergraduate. It is evident, however, that among married students a psychological need for some kind of social recognition is keenly felt. . . . As students they are detached from social life beyond the campus, and as married students they are detached from social life within it. . . .

It is particularly in the areas of social relations and psychological

security that those in the area of clothing and textiles research can make a useful contribution to the understanding of the clothing needs of these married students as they may be related to the ultimate goal of academic success.

II. CLOTHING STUDIES

Clothing for college women. In a study by Ryan (2) in April of 1950, in which 72 per cent of the girls on the Cornell University campus participated, the reasons most often given for the importance of being well-dressed were that girls were less self-conscious, they could forget themselves, please others, and think of other things. The reasons listed next most frequently were that people were judged by their appearance and therefore clothes were important in gaining desired social status, attracting members of the opposite sex, or obtaining a job. Other reasons given for the importance of being well-dressed were that clothing was a means of expressing personality, that being well-dressed could compensate for deficiencies in other areas, and because clothes could influence the individual's mood. The two most frequently mentioned groupings of these reasons were under the classifications of "social contribution" and "social achievement".

Ryan (2) also found that when there was dissatisfaction with college girls' clothing it was because the girls felt that they did not have enough money for clothes, had chosen them unwisely, or did not have enough time to spend on clothing and grooming.

In research undertaken at Southern Illinois University to ascertain the relationships which unmarried college women believed to exist between their clothing desires or goals and the clothing they owned,

Warden (26) reported that all of the 135 sophomore and junior women who comprised the sample expressed the desire for clothing to attract attention some of the time, help them to feel competent, conform with friends' clothing, look prosperous, be in large quantity, be comfortable, be fashionable, be serviceable, and look expensive. Most of the girls expressed a basic satisfaction with their present wardrobes.

A clothing study of the values considered in the selection of outer garments was made by Stout and Latzke (25) in the spring of 1956. A random sample of the women enrolled at Stephens College was chosen for participation in the study. These girls indicated that they "usually" felt well-dressed, felt that clothes were an important way of expressing themselves, noticed clothes others were wearing, and believed it important to be fashionably dressed. They felt that it was not necessary to spend a great deal of money to dress well, but that it was important to consider the amount of money required to care for a garment, to consider the length of time a garment could be worn and the quality of workmanship and construction at the time of purchase. They "sometimes" felt that clothing was a means of judging personality, that clothing was a factor in being accepted by a group, that one's social position could be recognized by the clothing worn, and that wearing of recent fashion trends was important.

Clothing for men. There were no studies available on the clothing of college men to parallel these studies about the clothing of college women. However, Ryan (3) administered the same questionnaire that she had used for the Cornell University women to a group of high school girls and boys. Contrary to a commonly accepted opinion concerning the clothing

interest of boys, the results of her survey seemed to indicate that boys were just as much affected as girls were by feeling well or poorly dressed. They were affected in much the same way and had similar attitudes toward clothing.

A significant contribution to research on men's clothing was made by Hoult (38) in 1951 on clothing as a factor in the status rating of men. Hoult concluded from his study that interpersonal relationships may be affected by men's apparel, that clothing was a significant factor in the attractiveness ratings of many men, that clothing was a factor in individual emotional security, and that clothing had significance for role playing and role behavior. He further concluded that clothing did not play as important a part as it once did in the status ratings of American men and that they would likely be even less significant in the future.

Hoult further proposed that a fruitful hypothesis for future study might be stated as follows (38, p. 281):

> The extent to which people are concerned with clothing is associated with their feelings of insecurity rather than with their socio-economic statuses as such.

Clothing for youth and young married people. Hurlock (1) stated that the most absorbing problem of youth was personal adornment and that the practical had little appeal to youth. Fashion which appealed to youth should stress these qualities. She also stated, more than a decade before the advent of the married student, that after marriage, interest in fashion was often forced to give way to the more practical needs of the home, especially when the family finances were limited.

Rosencranz (44, p. 68) made an interesting analogy from a study of interest in clothing of selected groups of married and unmarried young

women, when she said:

> The most significant point in regard to marital status and children in the family would seem to be the fact that there is more variation between married women with children and married women without children than there is between married women without children and single women.

One might conclude from this that the married women students in this study will more likely be like their unmarried counterparts on the campus than they would be like married women students who have children.

Clothing of married college students. There are, scattered among the literature on married students, a few brief references to the clothing of married students. Mann (40) reported that the clothing expenditure per student family showed a tendency to increase with an increase in the family income. Wyskiel (47) found that there was some tendency for money spent for clothes for student families without children to be related to the length of marriage. Havemann (32) made mention that married students were not concerned over such worldly possessions as clothing, and Mueller (21) suggested that they were content with "last year's clothes" and a meager social life. In any of the articles dealing with the money expenditures of the married students, the clothing expenditures were usually less than 5 per cent of the total budget. In a study by Molaison (41) in which fifty undergraduate student couples with both spouses in school at Auburn University participated, clothing was ranked next-to-last in the categories accounting for family expenditures. Clothing ranked after expenditures for food, housing and furniture, education-recreation-gifts, transportation, and household operation. It was mentioned that "little was spent" for clothing, but clothing ranked above expenditures for "church and others."

Wesswick (46) and also a report in Changing Times (30) suggested

that occasional gifts of clothes were common from parents.

Husbands seem to be sharing many of the household tasks with their student wives. Pfeiffer (42) found that husbands who participated in homemaking tasks did so because they felt that their wives did not have the time and that it was part of their responsibility. Laundry was one of the homemaking tasks shared by the student couples. Student wives in a discussion group at Ohio State University (Hoeflin, 12) felt that men were accepting more responsibility willingly when both husband and wife were in school or working, and that shared homemaking was becoming a part of the current family pattern among the college age group.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The method of procedure used in conducting this study consisted of (1) developing the questionnaire and the interview schedule, (2) selecting the sample, (3) pre-testing the questionnaire and the interview schedule, (4) making the interviews, and (5) analyzing the data.

Developing the questionnaire and the interview schedule. A fifty-seven item questionnaire was formulated in such a manner that it could be administered simultaneously to both a student husband and a student wife in a test-retest situation for the purpose of securing information concerning their clothing practices and satisfactions as college students (1) before marriage and (2) after marriage. Four forms of the questionnaire were used. Each form was printed on a different colored paper to facilitate quick recognition for administering and scoring. The four forms (see Appendix B) were identified in the following manner:

Form	Color	Respondents
H-1	blue	Husbands, before marriage
H-2	green	Husbands, after marriage
W-1	pink	Wives, before marriage
W-2	yellow	Wives, after marriage

Each form of the questionnaire incorporated the same items and was designed to elicit the same possible responses: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, or Never. Items in forms H-1 and W-1 of the questionnaire were stated in the past tense; H-2 and W-2 in the present or perfect tense. Any other

differences in the way the items were stated were normal adaptations for sex or definition to fit the respondent but were in no way intended to change the nature of the item.

The writer recognized the possibility that the true validity of the responses for forms H-1 and W-1 of the questionnaire (concerned with the clothing practices and satisfactions of the respondents before they were married) could be affected by factors other than marriage that occurred during the lapse of time between the period before the respondents were married and the time they filled out the questionnaire. It was also recognized that, as married students proud and protective of their status, the respondents might not always respond with their true feelings on forms H-2 and W-2 of the questionnaire (concerned with their clothing practices and satisfactions after marriage). However, it would be inaccurate to claim absolute validity for a questionnaire of any type or for any purpose because of the individual variations of human beings no matter how carefully a sample was selected. The writer, recognizing these possible limitations, was confident that the questionnaire was a useful instrument for the purposes of this study.

At the time the instrument was formulated it was planned that the questionnaire in its separate forms would be filled out by the respondents, both student husband and student wife, during two briefly divided sittings in the presence of and with instructions given by the investigator. The respondents would be interviewed during the "break" in the administering of the questionnaire in order to secure background information about their schooling, wedding, financial arrangements, and social participation.

Additional information about their clothing practices and satisfactions that did not lend itself to the type of items used in the questionnaire was also obtained. An interview schedule (see Appendix C) was developed for the purpose of securing this information. It was planned that the investigator would ask the questions and record their responses, but the married couple would share a copy of the schedule to follow as the questions were asked.

Selecting the sample. A carefully selected population of student couples was obtained from records made available by special permission from the Housing Office and the Office of Admissions and Records at Kansas State University. Thirty-four couples met the desired qualifications where both husband and wife were:

Without children
Full-time undergraduates (enrolled in at least twelve credit hours)
Twenty-two years of age or younger as of January 1, 1963
Married while attending college
Enrolled for at least their second semester of college since their marriage
Citizens of the United States

A population of married student couples who met these particular qualifications was selected for several reasons. It was decided to choose couples without children because of the many variables that the presence of children in the student families would add to the study, variables that would have no counterparts with unmarried undergraduates. Only full-time students were chosen because the full-time status of both husbands and wives seemed to indicate that they were seriously devoted to the attainment of a college education for both marriage partners. Their young ages would make them comparable in work experience, financial capabilities,and maturity to the traditional unmarried undergraduate. Each of the respondents

had to have attended college for at least one full semester or summer session before his or her marriage in order to have had experience as an unmarried undergraduate. No couple who participated in the study had been married less than seven months at the time of their participation, and this seemed to be an adequate length of time for them to make a realistic evaluation of their clothing practices and satisfactions as married students. Only students who were citizens of the United States were included in the study because it was felt that international students would not be typical of the population to be studied because of their different cultural backgrounds.

Married students comprised 21.4 per cent of the total student population at Kansas State University during the spring semester, 1963, and undergraduates made up 67.0 per cent of this married population (see Appendix E). The thirty-four married student couples included in the selected sample used for this study represented 5.9 per cent of the total undergraduate married men students and 13.3 per cent of the undergraduate married women students.

This selected sample of married students at Kansas State University was not typical, of course, of the entire married student population at Kansas State University or of the nation as a whole, but it can reasonably be assumed that they were representative of similar selected married student populations at other universities of similar size in the Midwest.

Pre-testing the questionnaire and the interview schedule. The final draft of the questionnaire and the interview schedule as they were originally formulated were administered to five couples where both husband and wife were in school but who would not meet the qualifications of the final

sample. The pre-testing was done to seek clarity of the questions, to catch unforeseen problems, to determine the time required to administer the questionnaire and conduct the interview, and to provide experience for the investigator. Several changes were made in the questionnaire and in the interview schedule as a result of the pre-testing.

Making the interview. All of the couples in the selected population at Kansas State University were asked to participate in the study. An introductory letter was sent to each student couple explaining the purpose of the study and to invite their participation (see Appendix A). No opportunity was given for a commitment until appointments for interviews were requested later by telephone or personal contact. The interviews were conducted between April 19 and May 4, 1963, in the homes of the respondents when both the husband and the wife could be present.

One hundred per cent participation was obtained. In every case the couples were at home in readiness for the interview at the time it was scheduled or else were kind enough to call the interviewer beforehand to explain why they could not be home to ask if another appointment could be made. One couple called the day they received the original letter--before a personal telephone contact had been made--to explain that they were both going to be busy with tests during the next week and asked if possibly the interviewer could come that evening. Many of the respondents expressed interest in reading the results of the study.

Each appointment lasted approximately thirty minutes. During the first ten minutes forms H-1 and W-1 of the questionnaire designed to secure information concerning the clothing practices and satisfactions of

the respondents before marriage were administered. During the second ten minutes the respondents were interviewed using the schedule designed for this purpose. During the last part of the time period, forms H-2 and W-2 of the questionnaire designed to secure information concerning the clothing practices and satisfactions of the respondents after marriage were administered.

Analyzing the data. A descriptive quantitative analysis, using numbers and percentages, was made of the information received from the official university records and from the interview schedule. Percentage figures were carried out two places and rounded off to the nearest tenth.

A statistical analysis was made of each of the fifty-seven questionnaire items using the chi-square test as described by Snedecor (4, p. 18). The chi-square test was used to show the association between (1) sex, and (2) marital status, and the five response classes for each questionnaire item.

There were four forms of the questionnaire, and each questionnaire item had five possible responses: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, or Never. Therefore, the chi-square analysis would be made by means of contingency tables which were 4 X 5. However, because of the relatively small size of the sample and the manner in which many of the responses were skewed it was necessary, for the purpose of chi-square analysis, to group these five responses into three responses by combining certain of the responses, therefore making the contingency tables 4 X 3. This was done in order to get larger numbers to use in calculating chi-square. Because of the unique nature of each individual questionnaire item and

the varied distribution of responses it was not feasible to combine all of them in the same way. A decision was made for each questionnaire item on how best to combine the responses, and this combination was used for all four comparisons for that item. The responses were never combined out of sequence; for example, "Always" and "Never" were never combined. Special care was taken to preserve the significant relationship for each comparison. The following combinations, as indicated by the first letters of the responses (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, Never) in sequence, were possible:

A	U	SSN
AU	S	SN
AUS	S	N
AU	SS	N
A	US	SN
A	USS	N

Responses for three of the questionnaire items did not yield to this grouping; one of these was analyzed using the original five responses, and the other two were grouped into four responses.

Four comparisons were made concerning the clothing practice or satisfaction unique to each item. These were:

Comparison	Questionnaire Forms
1. Husbands before marriage and wives before marriage	H-1 and W-1
2. Husbands after marriage and wives after marriage	H-2 and W-2
3. Husbands before and husbands after marriage	H-1 and H-2
4. Wives before and wives after marriage	W-1 and W-2

The chi-square values were calculated on an IBM 1620 computer at Kansas State University. Chi-square values were considered to be significant at the .10 level. Those chi-square values less than that at the .10 level were not considered to be significant and were therefore accepted as being consistent with one of the null hypotheses. (See Appendix F for these chi-square values.)

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULTS

The findings for this study concerned with changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of married students as a result of marriage are divided into two major subheadings according to the two types of analyses of the data that were used: quantitative analysis and statistical analysis.

I. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

A descriptive quantitative analysis of the general background information of the respondents as taken from official university records and of the information taken from the interview schedule (see Appendix C) was made. Percentage figures, when used, were carried out to two places and rounded off to the nearest tenth.

Information From Official University Records

Population statistics. Married student enrollment figures at Kansas State University for the fall semester, 1961, were chosen for study in order to make a comparison with the most recent U. S. Census figures concerning college student populations (see pages 6 and 7).

During the fall semester, 1961, at Kansas State University, 21.3 per cent of the total student population was married (see Appendix D), or approximately 3 per cent higher than the national average, although these figures cannot be equated with complete accuracy. The ratio of men to women students at Kansas State University that were married for this

period was approximately the same as the ratio of men to women students on a national scale with 24 per cent of the men students and 14.5 per cent of the women students at Kansas State University being married.

A larger percentage of the graduate than the undergraduate students were married at Kansas State University in the fall semester, 1961 (see Appendix D). Figures for that semester showed that 57.7 per cent of the graduate students and only 16.6 per cent of the undergraduate students were married. However, in total numbers, there were only 496 married graduate students and 1,222, or over twice as many married undergraduate students on the campus. Thus, the married student population at Kansas State University during the fall semester, 1961, was predominantly undergraduate (69.3 per cent). No data were available as to the distribution of graduate and undergraduate status of students on a national basis from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Age of respondents. Table I shows that for the thirty-four married student couples who participated in this study the husbands were, on the average, twelve months or one year older than their wives. The husbands' ages ranged from 19 years 9 months to 23 years 3 months with a mean age of 21 years 11 months; the wives' ages ranged from 18 years 11 months to 22 years 3 months with a mean age of 20 years 11 months. However, it was interesting to note that for nine of the thirty-four couples, or approximately 25 per cent, the wives were older than their husbands (Couples No. 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, and 34).

Colleges enrolled in by respondents. Table II shows what colleges of the university the respondents were enrolled in. The largest number

TABLE I

AGES OF RESPONDENTS AS OF APRIL, 1963

Couple No.	Age of Husband Years	Months	Age of Wife Years	Months
1	22	7	20	9
2	21	3	20	6
3	22	5	20	5
4	20	3	20	2
5	21	2	19	9
6	22	4	20	11
7	22	2	22	0
8	21	8	18	11
9	21	4	21	1
10	21	5	21	7
11	22	7	21	9
12	21	10	21	10
13	20	9	20	9
14	22	5	20	7
15	21	9	21	0
16	21	0	21	1
17	22	0	22	3
18	21	5	21	11
19	19	9	20	9
20	23	3	20	0
21	20	9	21	1
22	22	5	20	9
23	21	0	20	11
24	21	4	21	3
25	21	8	21	11
26	20	11	20	6
27	22	0	22	2
28	23	2	20	11
29	21	3	20	8
30	23	0	21	8
31	20	10	20	10
32	19	11	19	5
33	21	9	21	0
34	20	9	21	4
Mean	21	11	20	11
Range	19 to 23	9 to 3	18 to 22	11 to 3

of the men, 47.1 per cent, were in the College of Engineering and Architecture, with the next largest number, 26.5 per cent, in the College of Arts and Sciences. The College of Agriculture was third with 17.6 per cent of the men being enrolled in that school.

Almost two-thirds, actually 64.7 per cent, of the wives were in the College of Arts and Sciences; and almost one-third, or 32.4 per cent, were in the College of Home Economics.

It was interesting to note that three of the thirty-four men respondents and twenty-three of the thirty-four (67.7 per cent) women respondents were enrolled in an education curriculum.

TABLE II

COLLEGES ENROLLED IN BY RESPONDENTS

College	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	6	17.6	0	0.0	6	8.8
Arts and Sciences	9*	26.5	22**	64.7	31	45.6
Commerce	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	4.4
Engineering and Architecture	16	47.1	0	0.0	16	23.5
Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Home Economics	0	0.0	11***	32.4	11	16.2
Veterinary Medicine	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

*Three of these respondents enrolled in education curriculum.
**Eighteen of respondents enrolled in education curriculum.
***Five of respondents enrolled in education curriculum.

Classification of respondents. Table III shows that the respondents were fairly evenly divided into the sophomore, junior, and senior classifications with the largest totals for both men (38.2 per cent) and women (41.2 per cent) being at the junior level. However, more husbands were seniors

(11) than were sophomores (9), and just the opposite was true for the wives with more wives being sophomores (11) than seniors (8). The two respondents classified as freshmen had had previous college experience in curriculums other than the ones they were presently majoring in.

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Classification	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Freshmen	1*	2.9	1**	2.9	2	2.9
Sophomore	9	26.5	11	32.4	20	29.4
Junior	13	38.2	14	41.2	27	39.7
Senior	11	32.4	8	23.5	19	27.9
Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Special	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

*Freshman in Veterinary Medicine.
**Classified as a freshman, but was enrolled in another university the previous year in another curriculum.

Number of hours enrolled. Respondents for this study were chosen from those who were enrolled in twelve credit hours or more for the spring semester, 1963. Table IV shows that the number of hours enrolled in by the husband respondents for this semester ranged from 12 to 22 with an average of 16.3 hours. The average number of hours enrolled in by the wife respondents was 15.8, which was slightly less than that of their husbands. The number of hours enrolled in by the wife respondents ranged from 13 to 18 hours.

Place of residence. Of the thirty-four student couples who participated in this study 52.9 per cent lived in rented houses or apartments in or near the city of Manhattan, Kansas, 38.2 per cent lived in university housing for married students, and 8.8 per cent lived in trailer homes.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF HOURS ENROLLED IN BY RESPONDENTS
FOR SPRING SEMESTER, 1963

Couple No.	Hours Enrolled In	
	Husbands	Wives
1	22	16
2	21	15
3	22	16
4	20	13
5	20	16
6	15	15
7	15	14
8	15	16
9	17	18
10	15	16
11	13	17
12	14	15
13	16	17
14	16	18
15	12	16
16	17	15
17	18	15
18	17	13
19	12	16
20	17	15
21	18	18
22	12	16
23	19	17
24	14	13
25	17	15
26	17	13
27	13	16
28	12	15
29	16	17
30	18	17
31	18	18
32	17	15
33	12	18
34	17	17
Mean	16.3	15.8
Mode	17	15 and 16
Median	17	16

Information From the Interview Schedule

Length of marriage. As is shown in Table V, the student couples in this study had been married for an average of 12.03 months with a range of from 7 months to 26 months. The mode was 8 months, and the median was 9 months.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF MONTHS MARRIED BY RESPONDENTS AS OF APRIL, 1963

Couple No.	Months Married	Couple No.	Months Married
1	8	18	8
2	20	19	7
3	8	20	8
4	9	21	20
5	19	22	8
6	7	23	8
7	19	24	10
8	26	25	19
9	10	26	10
10	16	27	7
11	8	28	9
12	19	29	7
13	8	30	20
14	25	31	10
15	16	32	10
16	7	33	8
17	8	34	7

Mean 12.03 Mode 8 Median 9

Number of semesters attended college before and after marriage. Table VI shows that the husband respondents had attended college an average of 4.7 semesters before their marriage, and the wife respondents had attended an average of 3.2 semesters. However, the mode for

both husbands and wives was the same, or 4.0 semesters, which showed a tendency for the couples to marry after their sophomore year.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF SEMESTERS, INCLUDING SUMMER SESSIONS[1], RESPONDENTS HAD ATTENDED COLLEGE BEFORE MARRIAGE

No. of Sem.	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.5	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.5
1.0	1	2.9	2	5.9	3	4.4
1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.0	3	8.8	7	20.6	10	14.7
2.5	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.5
3.0	3	8.8	2	5.9	5	7.4
3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.0	13	38.2	14	41.2	27	39.7
4.5	1	2.9	2	5.9	3	4.4
5.0	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	2.9
5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.0	7	20.6	3	8.8	10	14.7
6.5	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.5
7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.0	3*	8.8	0	0.0	3	4.4
8.5	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
9.0	1*	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0
Mean		4.7 sem.		3.2 sem.		
Mode		4.0 sem.		4.0 sem.		

[1]Summer sessions are represented as half a semester.

*Includes one respondent who had attended two summer sessions.

Table VII shows that both husband respondents and wife respondents had attended college an average of 2.6 semesters since their marriage. The totals in this table include the spring semester, 1963, during which this study was made.

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF SEMESTERS, INCLUDING SUMMER SESSIONS[1], RESPONDENTS HAD ATTENDED COLLEGE SINCE MARRIAGE INCLUDING THE SPRING SEMESTER, 1963

No. of Sem.	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.0	21	61.8	23	67.6	44	64.7
2.5	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
3.0	4	11.8	3	8.8	7	10.3
3.5	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
4.0	6	17.6	5	14.7	11	16.2
4.5	0	0.0	3	8.8	3	4.4
5.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0
Mean	2.6 sem.		2.6 sem.			
Mode	2.0 sem.		2.0 sem.			

[1]Summer sessions are represented as half a semester.

Planned dates of graduation. It was interesting to note, as is shown in Table VIII, that all of the husband respondents and all of the wife respondents had definite plans for graduation except two. One husband did not plan to graduate because he was joining the Armed Forces and planned to get more schooling through the Army, but his wife was graduating at the end of the present semester. Another respondent, a wife, was "not certain" when she would graduate because her husband, who was graduating, was taking a job in another state, some distance from a college.

Financial support by parents. Table IX shows that there was a wide variation in the amount of financial support received from parents.

TABLE VIII

PLANNED DATES OF GRADUATION OF RESPONDENTS

Year	Husbands No.	Husbands %	Wives No.	Wives %	Totals No.	Totals %
1963	6	17.6	9	26.5	15	22.1
1964	16	47.1	14	41.2	30	44.1
1965	9	26.5	8	23.5	17	25.0
1966	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	4.4
Not certain	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	2.9
Did not plan to graduate	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.5
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE IX

RESPONSES IN REGARD TO AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED BY PARENTS

Amount of Financial Support	Couples No.	Couples %
No parental support	3	8.8
Very little parental support	11	32.4
Some parental support	6	17.6
Considerable parental support	7	20.6
Almost complete parental support	7	20.6
Totals	34	100.0

The range was from "no support", reported by three couples, to "almost complete support" which was reported by seven of the couples. The same number of couples (14) were receiving "none or very little financial support" as were receiving "considerable or almost complete financial support" from their parents. It was not determined whether the husbands' parents or the wives' parents were contributing the support.

Part-time employment. Table X shows that one-half of the husbands

and about one-fourth of the wives were working part-time. Four of the seventeen husbands who were working "part-time" were working more than thirty-three hours per week, with one husband working fifty hours per week.

TABLE X

HOURS PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY RESPONDENTS PER WEEK

Hours per week	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	17	50.0	25	73.5	42	61.8
1 to 8	4	11.8	3	8.8	7	10.3
9 to 16	4	11.8	5	14.7	9	13.2
17 to 24	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	4.4
25 to 32	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	2.9
33 to 40	3	8.8	0	0.0	3	4.4
41 to 50	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Other	1*	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

*Athletic scholarship.

Membership in social fraternities. Table XI shows that 35.3 per cent of the husband respondents and 23.5 per cent of the wife respondents were members of social fraternities. All fraternity members indicated that they were less active in the activities of their fraternities since marriage than they had been before marriage.

TABLE XI

SOCIAL FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP OF RESPONDENTS

Membership Status	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fraternity	12	35.3	8	23.5	20	29.4
Non-fraternity	22	64.7	26	76.5	48	70.6
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

Participation in certain activities. Tables XII, page 37, and

TABLE XII

AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES BY THIRTY-FOUR HUSBAND RESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME ACTIVITIES AS UNMARRIED STUDENTS

Activities	Amount of Participation					
	More		About the Same		Less	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Attend church	5	14.7	22	64.7	7	20.6
Attend departmental club meetings	11	32.4	20	58.8	3	8.8
Participate in student government	1	2.9	25	73.5	8	23.5
Attend campus social affairs	4	11.8	15	44.1	15	44.1
Attend campus cultural affairs	6	17.6	21	61.8	7	20.6
Attend collegiate ball games	5	14.7	23	67.6	6	17.6
Participate in active sports	3	8.8	12	35.3	19	55.9
Go to a movie	4	11.8	7	20.6	23	67.6
Play cards with friends	25	73.5	3	8.8	6	17.6
Use student union facilities	8	23.5	8	23.5	18	52.9
Be with friends for social occasions	16	47.1	12	35.3	6	17.6
Watch television	18	52.9	7	20.6	9	26.5
Find time to study	25	73.5	7	20.6	2	5.9

TABLE XIII

AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES BY THIRTY-FOUR WIFE RESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME ACTIVITIES AS UNMARRIED STUDENTS

Activities	Amount of Participation					
	More		About the Same		Less	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Attend church	2	5.9	25	73.5	7	20.6
Attend departmental club meetings	8	23.5	16	47.1	10	29.4
Participate in student government	0	0.0	23	67.6	11	32.4
Attend campus social affairs	4	11.8	14	41.2	16	47.1
Attend campus cultural events	6	17.6	21	61.8	7	20.6
Attend collegiate ball games	8	23.5	21	61.8	5	14.7
Participate in active sports	6	17.6	13	38.2	15	44.1
Go to a movie	4	11.8	7	20.6	23	67.6
Play cards with friends	28	82.4	5	14.7	1	2.9
Use student union facilities	5	14.7	10	29.4	19	55.9
Be with friends for social occasions	12	35.3	17	50.0	5	14.7
Watch television	19	55.9	6	17.6	9	26.5
Find time to study	20	58.8	8	23.5	6	17.6

XIII, page 38, show the amount of participation in certain activities by husband respondents and wife respondents, respectively, in relation to the amount of participation in the same activities as unmarried students. The results seem to indicate that in the activities directly related to campus life (departmental club meetings, student government, campus social affairs, campus cultural events, collegiate ball games, and use of the student union facilities) a majority of both student husbands and student wives participated "about the same" as they had as unmarried students with the exception of attending campus social events and going to the student union which they were more inclined to do "less." Both husbands and wives indicated that they found "more" time to study (73.5 per cent for the husbands and 58.8 per cent for the wives).

The remaining activities (church, playing cards, being with friends for social occasions, and watching television) seemed to be of a more personal nature. The majority of the respondents attended church "about the same" and participated in active sports "about the same or less." A decided majority of the respondents played cards with friends "more" and watched television "more," but went to a movie "less." They were with friends for social occasions "about the same or more."

Weddings, honeymoons, and "trousseaus". It has already been shown (Table V, page 32) that the respondents had been married an average of about one year with a mode of eight months.

Table XIV shows that over 50 per cent of the respondents had large church weddings. Of the remaining couples, one couple was married in a civil ceremony, two couples were married in the chapel at Kansas State

University, and one couple was married in another chapel. The "largeness" or "smallness" of a church wedding was defined on the basis of the elaborateness of the wedding ceremony and the social events attendant to the wedding, and not on the basis of the size of the church in which the wedding was held.

TABLE XIV

TYPES OF WEDDINGS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Types of Weddings	Couples No.	%
Civil ceremony	1	2.9
Small home wedding	0	0.0
Chapel wedding at Kansas State	2	5.9
Other chapel wedding	1	2.9
Small church wedding	12	35.3
Large church wedding	18	52.9
Totals	34	100.0

Table XV shows the duration of the honeymoon trips of the thirty-four couples included in this study. A majority of the couples had honeymoon trips lasting from four to seven days, but approximately 38 per cent

TABLE XV

DURATION OF HONEYMOON TRIPS OF RESPONDENTS

Periods of Time	Couples No.	%
One day	4	11.8
Three days or less	9	26.5
More than three days but less than one week	11	32.4
One week	8	23.5
More than one week but less than two weeks	0	0.0
Two weeks or more	2	5.9
Totals	34	100.0

of the respondents had honeymoon trips of from one to three days. Only two couples had honeymoon trips of two weeks or more.

Table XVI shows that slightly more than one-half (51.5 per cent) of the respondents said that their wedding, trousseau, and honeymoon expenditures were limited in order to meet education expenses. Of the other

TABLE XVI

RESPONSES IN REGARD TO REDUCTION IN WEDDING, TROUSSEAU, AND HONEYMOON EXPENDITURES IN ORDER TO MEET EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

Responses	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	50.0	18	52.9	35	51.5
Somewhat	7	20.6	7	20.6	14	20.6
No	10	29.4	9	26.5	19	27.9
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

responses, 20.6 per cent of the respondents said that their wedding, trousseau, and honeymoon expenditures were "somewhat" limited, and 20.6 per cent said that they were not limited.

Table XVII shows information concerning the "trousseaus" (with the meaning of the word enlarged to include clothing for men), or amounts of

TABLE XVII

AMOUNTS OF CLOTHING PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO MARRIAGE OF RESPONDENTS

Amount of Clothing	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No new clothing	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	4.4
Only clothing for the wedding and "going away"	9	26.5	11	32.4	20	29.4
A few items of clothing	16	47.1	12	35.3	28	41.2
Some clothing	7	20.6	8	23.5	15	22.1
A complete outlay of new clothing	0	0.0	2	5.9	2	2.9

clothing purchased immediately prior to the marriage of the respondents. Unfortunately the wording of the possible responses as to the amounts of clothing purchases were not as discriminating as it might have been. Several respondents, especially among the wives, indicated that they bought a "few" or "some" items in addition to clothes for the wedding and for "going away." However, it seemed accurate to say that most of the respondents bought new clothes in some moderate amount, with a very few respondents either buying no new clothes or buying a complete outlay of new clothing in preparation for their marriages.

Responsibility for care of family clothing. Table XVIII shows that the student wives in this study were taking the major responsibility for all of the tasks concerned with clothing care, with over 90 per cent of the wives doing all of the hand washing, ironing, and mending for their families. However, between one-third and one-half of the wives were receiving help from their husbands with the washing, drying, and sorting and folding of clothes.

TABLE XVIII

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARE OF FAMILY CLOTHING OF RESPONDENTS

Responsibilities	Division of Responsibility						Total No.
	Husband Only		Wife Only		H and W		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Washing	0	0.0	19	57.6	14	42.4	33*
Drying	0	0.0	17	51.5	16	48.5	33*
Hand washing	0	0.0	33	97.0	1	2.9	34
Sorting and folding	0	0.0	21	63.6	12	36.4	33*
Ironing	0	0.0	31	91.2	3	8.8	34
Mending	0	0.0	33	97.1	1	2.9	34

*One couple had these tasks done at a commercial laundry.

Tables XIX and XX show the extent to which tasks concerned with clothing care were done by husband respondents and wife respondents, respectively, as compared with the extent to which these same tasks had been carried out by them as unmarried students. The results show that the majority of the wives did "more" washing (82.4 per cent), drying (79.4 per cent), sorting and folding (79.4 per cent), ironing (85.3 per cent), and mending (76.7 per cent) than they did as unmarried students. Fifty per cent of the wives did "about the same" amount of handwashing. More than one-half of the men respondents reported that they were doing "about the same" amount of hand washing (67.7 per cent), ironing (55.9 per cent), and mending (64.7 per cent) as they had done as unmarried students. This could probably be interpreted to mean that most of them did not perform these tasks either before or after marriage.

TABLE XIX

EXTENT TO WHICH CLOTHING CARE TASKS WERE PERFORMED BY HUSBAND RESPONDENTS AS COMPARED TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SAME TASKS WERE PERFORMED AS UNMARRIED STUDENTS

Tasks	Extent of Performance						Total
	More		About the Same		Less		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Washing	7	20.6	12	35.3	15	44.1	34
Drying	7	20.6	12	35.3	15	44.1	34
Hand washing	2	5.9	23	67.6	9	26.5	34
Sorting and folding	5	14.7	13	38.2	16	47.1	34
Ironing	2	5.9	19	55.9	13	38.2	34
Mending	1	2.9	22	64.7	11	32.4	34

About one-fifth of the husbands were doing "more" washing and drying (20.6 per cent) of clothes, and 14.7 per cent were doing "more" hand washing.

However, it would be accurate to say that, in general, the student husbands who participated in this study were doing all of the clothing tasks listed "about the same or less" than they did as unmarried students.

TABLE XX

EXTENT TO WHICH CLOTHING CARE TASKS WERE PERFORMED BY WIFE RESPONDENTS AS COMPARED TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SAME TASKS WERE PERFORMED AS UNMARRIED STUDENTS

Tasks	Extent of Performance						Total
	More		About the Same		Less		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Washing	28	82.4	5	14.7	1	2.9	34
Drying	27	79.4	6	17.6	1	2.9	34
Hand washing	16	47.0	17	50.0	1	2.9	34
Sorting and folding	27	79.4	6	17.6	1	2.9	34
Ironing	29	85.3	5	14.7	0	0.0	34
Mending	26	76.7	8	23.5	0	0.0	34

Sending dress shirts to commercial laundries. Table XXI shows that eleven of the thirty-four husband respondents "often" sent their dress shirts to a commercial laundry before marriage, and only one of the thirty-four "often" sent his dress shirts to a commercial laundry after marriage. After marriage 91.2 per cent of the husbands "never" sent their dress shirts to a commercial laundry as compared to 55.9 per cent who "never" sent their dress shirts to a commercial laundry before marriage.

TABLE XXI

FREQUENCY OF HAVING HUSBAND RESPONDENTS' DRESS SHIRTS LAUNDERED AT A COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE

Time Period	Frequency						Total
	Often		Occasionally		Never		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Before marriage	11	32.4	4	11.8	19	55.9	34
After marriage	1	2.9	2	5.9	31	91.2	34

Wearing of slacks and/or shorts by wives. Table XXII shows that about three-fourths (76.5 per cent) of the wife respondents in this study "often" wore slacks and/or shorts at home and "occasionally" wore them for grocery shopping. Only one respondent "never" wore slacks and/or shorts at home, and only six respondents "never" wore slacks and/or shorts for grocery shopping.

TABLE XXII

FREQUENCY OF WEARING SLACKS AND/OR SHORTS BY WIFE RESPONDENTS AT HOME AND FOR GROCERY SHOPPING

Place	Frequency						Total
	Often		Occasionally		Never		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
At home	26	76.5	7	20.6	1	2.9	34
At grocery store	2	5.9	26	76.5	6	17.6	34

Sewing. The results of this study showed that only one (2.9 per cent) of the wife respondents did "more" sewing after marriage than she did before marriage, 61.8 per cent did "about the same" amount of sewing, and 32.4 per cent did "less" sewing than they had done as unmarried students.

Amount of clothing purchased since marriage. Table XXIII shows that 64.7 per cent of the respondents had purchased "less" clothing since marriage than they would have purchased in a comparable length of time before marriage. A larger percentage of the husbands (14.7 per cent) had purchased "more" clothing than had the wives (5.9 per cent) in relation to the amount of clothing they would have purchased in a comparable length of time before marriage.

Largest problems in regard to clothing practices and satisfactions. The respondents were asked, as couples, to rank in order (1, 2, and 3)

what they considered to be their biggest problems in relation to their clothing practices and satisfactions. Table XXIV shows that lack of time was most frequently mentioned, lack of money was mentioned next most frequently, and inability to organize was mentioned least frequently.

TABLE XXIII

RESPONSES IN REGARD TO AMOUNT OF CLOTHING PURCHASED SINCE MARRIAGE AS COMPARED TO AMOUNT OF CLOTHING PURCHASED AS STUDENTS BEFORE MARRIAGE

Amount of Clothing	Husbands		Wives		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
More	5	14.7	2	5.9	7	10.3
About the same	8	23.5	9	26.5	17	25.0
Less	21	61.8	23	67.6	44	64.7
Totals	34	100.0	34	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE XXIV

FREQUENCY OF RANK OF WHAT THIRTY-FOUR RESPONDENT COUPLES CONSIDERED TO BE THEIR BIGGEST PROBLEMS IN REGARD TO THEIR CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS

Problems	Rank					
	First		Second		Third	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inability to organize	2	5.9	6	17.6	26	76.5
Lack of time	17	50.0	16	47.1	1	2.9
Lack of money	15	44.1	12	35.3	7	20.6

II. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A statistical analysis was made of the questionnaire results. The method of procedure for developing and administering the questionnaire and analyzing the results is described in detail in Chapter III, page 19. Four forms of a fifty-seven item questionnaire (see Appendix B) were used to

administer simultaneously to both a student husband and a student wife in a test-retest situation for the purpose of securing information concerning their clothing practices and satisfactions as college students before marriage (forms H-1 and W-1 of the questionnaire) and after marriage (forms H-2 and W-2 of the questionnaire). Thirty-four married student couples comprised the sample. The chi-square test was used to show the association between (1) sex, and (2) marital status, and the five response classes (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, Never) for each questionnaire item. The results were discussed in accordance with the null hypotheses that were formulated to guide this investigation. These hypotheses were:

> Supporting Hypothesis. There are no significant differences in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students either before or after marriage.
>
> Basis Hypothesis. There are no significant changes in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students as the result of marriage.

The chi-square analysis was made for each of the fifty-seven questionnaire items by means of contingency tables which were 4 X 5 until grouping of the responses was done to avoid excessively small numbers. Four comparisons were made concerning the clothing practice or satisfaction unique to each item. These comparisons were:

	Comparison	Questionnaire Forms
1.	Husbands before marriage and wives before marriage	H-1 and W-1
2.	Husbands after marriage and wives after marriage	H-2 and W-2
3.	Husbands before and husbands after marriage	H-1 and H-2
4.	Wives before and wives after marriage	W-1 and W-2

The chi-square values were considered to be significant at the .10 level. Those chi-square values less than that at the .10 level were not

considered to be significant and were therefore accepted as being consistent with one of the null hypotheses (see Appendix F for these chi-square values).

Table XXV shows the distribution of responses by number and per cent for each item in the four forms of the questionnaire. The manner of grouping the responses for chi-square analysis is also indicated in the table by the first initials of the possible responses: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, Never. (See Chapter III, page 24, for a more detailed explanation.)

TABLE XXV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTIONNAIRE ITEM AND MANNER OF GROUPING RESPONSES FOR CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	Always %	Usually No.	Usually %	Sometimes No.	Sometimes %	Seldom No.	Seldom %	Never No.	Never %
1. Feeling well-dressed for attending classes	H-1	5	14.7	24	70.6	5	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	H-2	10	29.4	22	64.7	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-1	10	29.4	23	67.6	1	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN*	W-2	11	32.4	20	58.8	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
2. Feeling well-dressed for "going out" to a movie	H-1	21	61.8	13	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	H-2	17	50.0	16	47.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-1	24	70.6	10	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN	W-2	20	58.8	12	35.3	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0
3. Feeling well-dressed for dress-up events	H-1	20	58.8	7	20.6	5	14.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
	H-2	16	47.1	16	47.1	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0
	W-1	23	67.6	9	26.5	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN	W-2	22	64.7	9	26.5	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
4. Feeling well-dressed for a formal dance	H-1	18	52.9	12	35.3	0	0.0	3	8.8	1	2.9
	H-2	19	55.9	9	26.5	3	8.8	3	8.8	0	0.0
	W-1	23	67.6	10	29.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN	W-2	21	61.8	9	26.5	3	8.8	1	2.9	0	0.0
5. Feeling well-dressed for church	H-1	27	79.4	7	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	H-2	25	73.5	8	23.5	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-1	24	70.6	10	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN	W-2	26	76.5	8	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6. Feeling that clothes for "being at home" were attractive	H-1	0	0.0	10	29.4	19	55.9	5	14.7	0	0.0
	H-2	1	2.9	16	47.1	14	41.2	3	8.8	0	0.0
	W-1	5	14.7	11	32.4	17	50.0	1	2.9	0	0.0
AU-S-SN	W-2	4	11.8	14	41.2	14	41.2	2	5.9	0	0.0
7. Feeling that clothes for "being at home" were suitable	H-1	15	44.1	18	52.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	H-2	14	41.2	18	52.9	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-1	14	41.2	19	55.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
A-U-SSN	W-2	13	38.2	17	50.0	4	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
8. Consideration given to selection of clothing for wear at home	H-1	2	5.9	3	8.8	10	29.4	16	47.1	3	8.8
	H-2	1	2.9	5	14.7	10	29.4	18	52.9	0	0.0
	W-1	2	5.9	6	17.6	16	47.1	10	29.4	0	0.0
AU-S-SN	W-2	1	2.9	10	29.4	9	26.5	12	35.3	2	5.9

* These letters represent the grouping of the responses (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, Never) for chi-square analysis.

TABLE XXV (continued)

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	Always %	Usually No.	Usually %	Sometimes No.	Sometimes %	Seldom No.	Seldom %	Never No.	Never %
9. Importance of clothing in expressing personality A-U-SSN	H-1	5	14.7	11	32.4	11	32.4	5	14.7	2	5.9
	H-2	2	5.9	13	38.2	10	29.4	7	20.6	2	5.9
	W-1	6	17.6	20	58.8	6	17.6	2	5.9	0	0.0
	W-2	8	23.5	16	47.1	9	26.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
10. Feeling insecure if not suitably dressed in a social situation A-U-S-SN	H-1	13	38.2	7	20.6	8	23.5	3	8.8	3	8.8
	H-2	7	20.6	11	32.4	10	29.4	3	8.8	3	8.8
	W-1	11	32.4	12	35.3	7	20.6	4	11.8	0	0.0
	W-2	14	41.2	7	20.6	11	32.4	2	5.9	0	0.0
11. Importance of recent fashion trends A-U-S-SN	H-1	2	5.9	12	35.3	14	41.2	4	11.8	2	5.9
	H-2	1	2.9	6	17.6	13	38.2	10	29.4	4	11.8
	W-1	4	11.8	16	47.1	14	41.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	2	5.9	11	32.4	14	41.2	7	20.6	0	0.0
12. Observance of other students' clothes A-U-SSN	H-1	12	35.3	11	32.4	8	23.5	3	8.8	0	0.0
	H-2	5	14.7	15	44.1	10	29.4	3	8.8	1	2.9
	W-1	20	58.8	13	38.2	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	14	41.2	15	44.1	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	0.0
13. Importance of wearing clothes similar to other students' clothes AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	8	23.5	14	41.2	9	26.5	2	5.9
	H-2	0	0.0	5	14.7	13	38.2	14	41.2	2	5.9
	W-1	2	5.9	14	41.2	13	38.2	4	11.8	1	2.9
	W-2	1	2.9	8	23.5	15	44.1	10	29.4	0	0.0
14. Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of same sex AU-S-SN	H-1	0	0.0	4	11.8	9	26.5	13	38.2	8	23.5
	H-2	0	0.0	3	8.8	12	35.3	12	35.3	7	20.6
	W-1	3	8.8	8	23.5	14	41.2	8	23.5	1	2.9
	W-2	3	8.8	7	20.6	14	41.2	9	26.5	1	2.9
15. Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from opposite sex. AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	11	32.4	15	44.1	5	14.7	2	5.9
	H-2	0	0.0	4	11.8	16	47.1	10	29.4	4	11.8
	W-1	3	8.8	11	32.4	16	47.1	4	11.8	0	0.0
	W-2	3	8.8	1	2.9	4	11.8	16	47.1	10	29.4
16. Wearing appropriate clothing to gain social recognition from adults AU-S-SN	H-1	2	5.9	10	29.4	13	38.2	7	20.6	2	5.9
	H-2	3	8.8	10	29.4	15	44.1	4	11.8	2	5.9
	W-1	2	5.9	14	41.2	14	41.2	4	11.8	0	0.0
	W-2	3	8.8	11	32.4	15	44.1	4	11.8	1	2.9
17. Spot cleaning and pressing at home between professional dry cleanings AU-S-SN	H-1	3	8.8	7	20.6	13	38.2	3	8.8	8	23.5
	H-2	5	14.7	6	17.6	9	26.5	9	26.5	5	14.7
	W-1	11	32.4	13	38.2	3	8.8	4	11.8	3	8.8
	W-2	10	29.4	14	41.2	6	17.6	2	5.9	2	5.9

TABLE XXV (continued)

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	%	Usually No.	%	Sometimes No.	%	Seldom No.	%	Never No.	%
18. Using self-service, coin-operated dry cleaning machines AU-SS-N	H-1	0	0.0	2	5.9	3	8.8	4	11.8	25	73.5
	H-2	1	2.9	7	20.6	7	20.6	3	8.8	16	47.1
	W-1	1	2.9	1	2.9	5	14.7	2	5.9	25	73.5
	W-2	3	8.8	8	23.5	6	17.6	3	8.8	14	41.2
19. Opinion as to whether student husband should share laundry responsibilities with student wife AU-S-SN	H-1	5	14.7	6	17.6	15	44.1	7	20.6	1	2.9
	H-2	6	17.6	11	32.4	14	41.2	3	8.8	0	0.0
	W-1	3	8.8	2	5.9	15	44.1	9	26.5	5	14.7
	W-2	3	8.8	6	17.6	12	35.3	8	23.5	5	14.7
20. Concern over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance AUS-S-N	H-1	2	5.9	2	5.9	6	17.6	13	38.2	11	32.4
	H-2	2	5.9	5	14.7	10	29.4	15	44.1	2	5.9
	W-1	0	0.0	5	14.7	6	17.6	8	23.5	15	44.1
	W-2	2	5.9	10	29.4	7	20.6	7	20.6	8	23.5
21. Postponing clothing expenditures in order to pay other expenses AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	5	14.7	10	29.4	9	26.5	9	26.5
	H-2	3	8.8	7	20.6	11	32.4	8	23.5	5	14.7
	W-1	2	5.9	7	20.6	13	38.2	3	8.8	9	26.5
	W-2	5	14.7	10	29.4	13	38.2	4	11.8	2	5.9
22. Importance of feeling attractively dressed A-U-SSN	H-1	9	26.5	14	41.2	9	26.5	2	5.9	0	0.0
	H-2	5	14.7	16	47.1	12	35.3	1	2.9	0	0.0
	W-1	18	52.9	16	47.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	12	35.3	20	58.8	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
23. Getting something ready to wear being a "last minute" operation AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	7	20.6	21	61.8	5	14.7
	H-2	0	0.0	1	2.9	12	35.3	18	52.9	3	8.8
	W-1	0	0.0	3	8.8	14	41.2	12	35.3	5	14.7
	W-2	0	0.0	2	5.9	15	44.1	13	38.2	4	11.8
24. Frustration over unorderly closets and dresser drawers AU-S-SN	H-1	4	11.8	14	41.2	10	29.4	5	14.7	1	2.9
	H-2	5	14.7	14	41.2	11	32.4	4	11.8	0	0.0
	W-1	11	32.4	13	38.2	9	26.5	0	0.0	1	2.9
	W-2	8	23.5	16	47.1	9	26.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
25. Importance of feeling fashionably dressed for social occasions A-U-SSN	H-1	12	35.3	15	44.1	5	14.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
	H-2	13	38.2	16	47.1	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	0.0
	W-1	15	44.1	14	41.2	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	0.0
	W-2	16	47.1	14	41.2	2	5.9	2	5.9	0	0.0
26. Necessity of spending a great deal of money to dress well AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	10	29.4	19	55.9	4	11.8
	H-2	0	0.0	2	5.9	5	14.7	20	58.8	7	20.6
	W-1	1	2.9	0	0.0	7	20.6	22	64.7	4	11.8
	W-2	0	0.0	1	2.9	4	11.8	20	58.8	9	26.5

TABLE XXV (continued)

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	Always %	Usually No.	Usually %	Sometimes No.	Sometimes %	Seldom No.	Seldom %	Never No.	Never %
27. Purchasing garments for special occasions without regard to wearing them again AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	6	17.6	27	79.4
	H-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	9	26.5	24	70.6
	W-1	1	2.9	1	2.9	5	14.7	7	20.6	20	58.8
	W-2	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	9	26.5	23	67.6
28. Consideration of length of time a garment can be worn A-U-SSN	H-1	8	23.5	16	47.1	3	8.8	6	17.6	1	2.9
	H-2	13	38.2	14	41.2	6	17.6	1	2.9	0	0.0
	W-1	14	41.2	14	41.2	2	5.9	4	11.8	0	0.0
	W-2	15	44.1	14	41.2	2	5.9	3	8.8	0	0.0
29. Discarding a garment that goes out of style AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.7	15	44.1	14	41.2
	H-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.7	14	41.2	15	44.1
	W-1	1	2.9	2	5.9	11	32.4	17	50.0	3	8.8
	W-2	1	2.9	1	2.9	8	23.5	16	47.1	8	23.5
30. Remodeling a garment that goes out of style AU-S-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	4	11.8	5	14.7	10	29.4	15	44.1
	H-2	0	0.0	4	11.8	13	38.2	12	35.3	5	14.7
	W-1	1	2.9	10	29.4	16	47.1	2	5.9	5	14.7
	W-2	2	5.9	15	44.1	11	32.4	3	8.8	3	8.8
31. Continuing to wear a garment that is not in style AU-S-SN	H-1	2	5.9	14	41.2	14	41.2	4	11.8	0	0.0
	H-2	1	2.9	17	50.0	8	23.5	8	23.5	0	0.0
	W-1	0	0.0	3	8.8	13	38.2	14	41.2	4	11.8
	W-2	1	2.9	3	8.8	14	41.2	13	38.2	3	8.8
32. Importance of selecting clothes that can be used in a number of different combinations A-U-SSN	H-1	10	29.4	11	61.8	2	5.9	1	2.9	0	0.0
	H-2	7	20.6	22	64.7	4	11.8	0	0.0	1	2.9
	W-1	10	29.4	18	52.9	4	11.8	2	5.9	0	0.0
	W-2	12	35.3	17	50.0	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	0.0
33. Having the money wanted for buying clothes AU-S-SN	H-1	3	8.8	12	35.3	11	32.4	7	20.6	1	2.9
	H-2	2	5.9	6	17.6	14	41.2	11	32.4	1	2.9
	W-1	3	8.8	16	47.1	9	26.5	6	17.6	0	0.0
	W-2	2	5.9	5	14.7	12	35.3	12	35.3	3	8.8
34. Necessity for considering amount of money required to care for a garment A-U-S-S-N	H-1	1	2.9	8	23.5	9	26.5	11	32.4	5	14.7
	H-2	1	2.9	16	47.1	11	32.4	3	8.8	3	8.8
	W-1	6	17.6	12	35.3	4	11.8	9	26.5	3	8.8
	W-2	14	41.2	12	35.3	6	17.6	1	2.9	1	2.9
35. Necessity of considering amount of time and effort to care for a garment A-U-SSN	H-1	3	8.8	6	17.6	10	29.4	7	20.6	8	23.5
	H-2	4	11.8	16	47.1	10	29.4	2	5.9	2	5.9
	W-1	8	23.5	11	32.4	8	23.5	5	14.7	2	5.9
	W-2	15	44.1	12	35.3	6	17.6	0	0.0	1	2.9

TABLE XXV (continued)

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	Always %	Usually No.	Usually %	Sometimes No.	Sometimes %	Seldom No.	Seldom %	Never No.	Never %
36. Importance of considering quality of workmanship and construction A-U-SSN	H-1	11	32.4	14	41.2	5	14.7	3	8.8	1	2.9
	H-2	13	38.2	16	47.1	3	8.8	2	5.9	0	0.0
	W-1	17	50.0	14	41.2	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	23	67.6	11	32.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
37. Feeling justified to buy clothing only in time of necessity AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	10	29.4	11	32.4	11	32.4	1	2.9
	H-2	2	5.9	11	32.4	15	44.1	5	14.7	1	2.9
	W-1	1	2.9	16	47.1	10	29.4	4	11.8	3	8.8
	W-2	3	8.8	11	32.4	17	50.0	1	2.9	2	5.9
38. Hesitating to buy because of disagreement over amount of clothes needed AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	5	14.7	19	55.9	9	26.5
	H-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	38.2	12	35.3	9	26.5
	W-1	0	0.0	4	11.8	8	23.5	11	32.4	11	32.4
	W-2	0	0.0	3	8.8	7	20.6	14	41.2	10	29.4
39. Hesitating to buy because of disagreement over amount of money to spend for clothes AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	9	26.5	18	52.9	6	17.6
	H-2	1	2.9	5	14.7	9	26.5	12	35.3	7	20.6
	W-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	14	41.2	9	26.5	10	29.4
	W-2	0.	0.0	2	5.9	12	35.3	9	26.5	11	32.4
40. Getting a "lift" when something new is added to wardrobe A-U-SSN	H-1	5	14.7	9	26.5	8	23.5	10	29.4	2	5.9
	H-2	5	14.7	9	26.5	11	32.4	9	26.5	0	0.0
	W-1	10	29.4	13	38.2	11	32.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	11	32.4	13	38.2	10	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
41. Feeling free to purchase "something new" at one's own discretion A-U-SSN	H-1	4	11.8	22	64.7	6	17.6	2	5.9	0	0.0
	H-2	3	8.8	12	35.3	10	29.4	8	23.5	1	2.9
	W-1	8	23.5	16	47.1	5	14.7	4	11.8	1	2.9
	W-2	7	20.6	8	23.5	7	20.6	10	29.4	2	5.9
42. Buying clothing and accessories because they are campus "fads" AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	35.3	16	47.1	6	17.6
	H-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	17.6	14	41.2	14	41.2
	W-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	38.2	14	41.2	7	20.6
	W-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	17.6	17	50.0	11	32.4
43. Deciding at the last minute what to wear to classes AU-S-SN	H-1	2	5.9	14	41.2	11	32.4	6	17.6	1	2.9
	H-2	1	2.9	9	26.5	14	41.2	8	23.5	2	5.9
	W-1	0	0.0	5	14.7	16	47.1	13	38.2	0	0.0
	W-2	0	0.0	4	11.8	20	58.8	10	29.4	0	0.0
44. Receiving gifts of clothing for special occasions AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	12	35.3	14	41.2	6	17.6	1	2.9
	H-2	0	0.0	13	38.2	17	50.0	2	5.9	2	5.9
	W-1	0	0.0	16	47.1	18	52.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	2	5.9	16	47.1	16	47.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE XXV (continued)

Item	Q. Form	Always No.	%	Usually No.	%	Sometimes No.	%	Seldom No.	%	Never No.	%
45. Receiving clothing from parents at times other than for birthdays and Christmas AU-S-SN	H-1	3	8.8	8	23.5	15	44.1	7	20.6	1	2.9
	H-2	1	2.9	2	5.9	14	41.2	13	38.2	4	11.8
	W-1	9	26.5	12	35.3	6	17.6	5	14.7	2	5.9
	W-2	1	2.9	5	14.7	11	32.4	10	29.4	7	20.6
46. Desiring fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothing AU-S-SN	H-1	1	2.9	5	14.7	12	35.3	10	29.4	6	17.6
	H-2	0	0.0	4	11.8	12	35.3	15	44.1	3	8.8
	W-1	4	11.8	5	14.7	14	41.2	7	20.6	4	11.8
	W-2	3	8.8	7	20.6	15	44.1	7	20.6	2	5.9
47. Desiring more variety in clothing and fewer "basics" AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	8	23.5	17	50.0	8	23.5
	H-2	0	0.0	1	2.9	10	29.4	19	55.9	4	11.8
	W-1	0	0.0	2	5.9	7	20.6	18	52.9	7	20.6
	W-2	1	2.9	3	8.8	4	11.8	22	64.7	4	11.8
48. Desiring more dry-cleanable items in wardrobe AUS-S-N	H-1	0	0.0	1.	2.9	11	32.4	14	41.2	8	23.5
	H-2	0	0.0	2	5.9	13	38.2	11	32.4	8	23.5
	W-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	3	8.8	14	41.2	16	47.1
	W-2	0	0.0	3	8.8	6	17.6	16	47.1	9	26.5
49. Desiring more "wash and wear" items in wardrobe AU-S-SN	H-1	4	11.8	9	26.5	15	44.1	6	17.6	0	0.0
	H-2	3	8.8	11	32.4	12	35.3	6	17.6	2	5.9
	W-1	0	0.0	16	47.1	13	38.2	4	11.8	1	2.9
	W-2	4	11.8	16	47.1	10	29.4	4	11.8	0	0.0
50. Adequacy of closet space A-U-SSN	H-1	7	20.6	14	41.2	2	5.9	8	23.5	3	8.8
	H-2	7	20.6	16	47.1	2	5.9	7	20.6	2	5.9
	W-1	8	23.5	9	26.5	3	8.8	5	14.7	9	26.5
	W-2	5	14.7	19	55.9	3	8.8	4	11.8	3	8.8
51. Storing clothing at parents' home A-U-SSN	H-1	15	44.1	8	23.5	7	20.6	2	5.9	2	5.9
	H-2	7	20.6	5	14.7	7	20.6	9	26.5	6	17.6
	W-1	22	64.7	7	20.6	5	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-2	8	23.5	7	20.6	6	17.6	3	8.8	10	29.4
52. Having dresser drawers and closet efficiently arranged A-U-SSN	H-1	2	5.9	25	73.5	4	11.8	2	5.9	1	2.9
	H-2	5	14.7	22	64.7	7	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	W-1	8	23.5	16	47.1	8	23.5	2	5.9	0	0.0
	W-2	3	8.8	23	67.6	7	20.6	1	2.9	0	0.0
53. Buying clothing at department stores AU-S-SN	H-1	0	0.0	14	41.2	12	35.3	8	23.5	0	0.0
	H-2	0	0.0	10	29.4	18	52.9	3	8.8	3	8.8
	W-1	0	0.0	8	23.5	20	58.8	3	8.8	3	8.8
	W-2	2	5.9	10	29.4	19	55.9	2	5.9	1	2.9

TABLE XVI (continued)

Item	S. Form	Always No.	%	Usually No.	%	Sometimes No.	%	Seldom No.	%	Never No.	%
54. Buying clothing at chain stores	H-1	0	0.0	9	26.5	15	44.1	9	26.5	2	5.9
	H-2	0	0.0	7	20.6	22	64.7	3	8.8	2	5.9
	M-1	0	0.0	5	14.7	22	64.7	5	14.7	2	5.9
M-S-SM	M-2	1	2.9	7	20.6	21	61.8	5	14.7	0	0.0
55. Buying clothing at specialty shops	H-1	1	2.9	7	20.6	12	35.3	13	38.2	1	2.9
	H-2	2	5.9	5	14.7	15	44.1	12	35.3	0	0.0
	M-1	0	0.0	5	14.7	14	41.2	14	41.2	1	2.9
AU-S-SM	M-2	1	2.9	4	11.8	17	50.0	9	26.5	1	2.9
56. Buying clothing at discount houses	H-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	20.6	13	38.2	14	41.2
	H-2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	35.3	11	32.4	11	32.4
	M-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9	14	41.2	18	52.9
AUS-S-I	M-2	0	0.0	3	8.8	5	14.7	12	35.3	14	41.2
57. Buying clothing through mail order houses	H-1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	29.4	7	20.6	17	50.0
	H-2	0	0.0	1	2.9	12	35.3	7	20.6	14	41.2
	M-1	0	0.0	1	2.9	7	20.6	13	38.2	13	38.2
AUS-S-M	M-2	0	0.0	3	8.8	12	35.3	8	23.5	11	32.4

Differences Found in the Clothing Practices and Satisfactions of Men and Women College Students

Before marriage. Twenty clothing practices and satisfactions were found to be significantly different for men and women college students before marriage. Table XXVI shows these differences in a ranked order beginning with the most significant. The chi-square values with their corresponding degrees of freedom are also shown, as well as the level at which they were significant. The differences, in the order of their significance, in clothing practices and satisfactions that were found to exist between unmarried men and women college students are listed below. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of that item in the questionnaire.

1. Women more frequently had garments remodeled that went out of style than did men. (30)

2. Men more frequently wore garments after they had gone out of style than did women. (31)

3. Women more frequently felt it important to be attractively dressed than did men. (22)

4. Women's clothes were more frequently spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings than were men's. (17)

5. Women more frequently discarded garments that went out of style than did men. (29)

6. Women more frequently observed clothes that other students were wearing than did men. (12)

7. Women more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex than did men. (14)

8. Men more frequently decided at the last minute about what to wear to classes than did women. (43)

9. Women more frequently received gifts of clothing for special occasions than did men. (44)

TABLE XXVI

A SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHI-SQUARE VALUES FOUND IN COMPARING DIFFERENCES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF HUSBANDS BEFORE MARRIAGE AND WIVES BEFORE MARRIAGE

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
1	Remodeling a garment that goes out of style (30)*	19.36	3	$p < .005$	Women more frequently had garments remodeled that went out of style than did men.
2	Continuing to wear garments that were out of style (31)	17.84	2	$p < .005$	Men more frequently wore garments after they had gone out of style than did women.
3	Importance of feeling attractively dressed (22)	14.13	2	$p < .005$	Women more frequently felt it important to be attractively dressed than did men.
4	Spot cleaning and pressing at home between professional dry-cleanings (17)	12.90	2	$p < .005$	Women's clothes were more frequently spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry-cleanings than were men's.
5	Discarding a garment that goes out of style (29)	11.51	2	$p < .005$	Women more frequently discarded garments that went out of style than did men.
6	Observance of clothes other students were wearing (12)	10.50	2	$p < .01$	Women more frequently observed clothing that other students were wearing than did men.

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
7	Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex (14)	9.15	2	$p < .05$	Women more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex than did men.
8	Deciding at the last minute about what to wear to classes (43)	8.49	2	$p < .05$	Men more frequently decided at the last minute about what to wear to classes than did women.
9	Receiving gifts of clothing for special occasions (44)	7.81	2	$p < .05$	Women more frequently received gifts of clothing for special occasions than did men.
10	Importance of recent fashion trends, (11)	7.06	2	$p < .05$	Recent fashion trends were important to women more frequently than to men.
11	Receiving clothes from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas (45)	7.05	2	$p < .05$	Women more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas than did men.
12	Desire for more dry-cleanable items in one's wardrobe (48)	6.67	2	$p < .05$	Men more frequently desired to have more dry-cleanable items in their wardrobes than did women.
13	Importance of clothing in expressing personality (9)	6.55	2	$p < .05$	Women more frequently felt that clothing was an important way of expressing their personalities than did men.

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
14	Consideration of amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing (35)	6.24	2	$p < .05$	Women more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing than did men.
15	Having dresser drawers and closets efficiently arranged (52)	6.11	2	$p < .05$	Men more frequently had their closets and dresser drawers efficiently arranged than did women.
16	Getting something ready to wear being a "last minute" operation (23)	5.69	2	$p < .10$	Getting something ready to wear was more frequently a "last minute" operation for women than for men.
17	Purchasing clothes for special occasions without regard to wearing them again (27)	5.62	2	$p < .10$	Women more frequently purchased clothes without regard to wearing them again than did men.
18	Getting a "lift" when something new was added to one's wardrobe (40)	5.00	2	$p < .10$	Women more frequently got a "lift" when something new was added to their wardrobes than did men.
19	Hesitation to buy clothes because of disagreement over amount of clothes needed (39)	5.00	2	$p < .10$	Women more frequently hesitated to buy clothes because of disagreement over amount of clothes needed than did men.
20	Consideration given to selection of clothing for wear "at home" (8)	4.87	2	$p < .10$	Women more frequently gave consideration to selection of clothing for wear "at home" than did men.

* Number of this item in questionnaire

10. Recent fashion trends were important to women more frequently than to men. (11)

11. Women more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas than did men. (45)

12. Men more frequently desired to have more dry-cleanable items in their wardrobes than did women. (48)

13. Women more frequently felt that clothing was an important way of expressing their personalities. (9)

14. Women more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing than did men. (35)

15. Men more frequently had their closets and dresser drawers efficiently arranged than did women. (52)

16. Getting something ready to wear was more frequently a "last minute" operation for women than for men. (23)

17. Women more frequently purchased clothes without regard to wearing them again than did men. (27)

18. Women more frequently got a "lift" when something new was added to their wardrobes than did men. (40)

19. Women more frequently hesitated to buy clothes because of disagreement over amount of clothes needed than did men. (39)

20. Women more frequently gave consideration to selection of clothing for wear "at home" than did men. (8)

After marriage. Sixteen clothing practices and satisfactions were found to be significantly different for men and women college students after marriage. Table XXVII shows these differences in a ranked order beginning with the most significant. The chi-square values with their corresponding degrees of freedom are also shown, as well as the level at which they were significant. The differences, in the order of their significance, between the clothing practices and satisfactions that were found to exist between

married men and women college students are listed below. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of that item in the questionnaire.

1. Wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing than did husbands. (34)

2. Wives more frequently had garments remodeled that went out of style than did husbands. (30)

3. Husbands more frequently wore garments after they had gone out of style than did wives. (31)

4. Wives more frequently felt it important to be attractively dressed than did husbands. (22)

5. Wives' clothes were more frequently spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings than were husbands'. (17)

6. Wives less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex than did husbands. (15)

7. Wives more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing than did husbands. (35)

8. Husbands more frequently thought that a student husband should share laundry responsibilities with his student wife than did wives.(19)

9. Wives more frequently considered the quality of workmanship and construction of a garment before purchasing than did husbands. (36)

10. Wives more frequently observed clothes that other students were wearing than did husbands. (12)

11. Wives more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex than did husbands. (14)

12. Wives more frequently felt that clothing was an important way of expressing their personalities than did husbands. (9)

13. Husbands were less frequently "never" concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance than were wives, although both showed concern.

14. Wives more frequently desired fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothing than did husbands. (46)

15. Wives more frequently received gifts of clothing for special occasions than did husbands.

TABLE XXVII

A SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHI-SQUARE VALUES FOUND IN COMPARING DIFFERENCES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF HUSBANDS AFTER MARRIAGE AND WIVES AFTER MARRIAGE

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
1	Consideration of amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing (34)*	15.31	4	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing than did husbands.
2	Remodeling a garment that goes out of style (30)	14.11	3	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently had garments remodeled that went out of style than did husbands.
3	Continuing to wear a garment that was out of style (31)	13.21	2	$p < .005$	Husbands more frequently wore garments after they had gone out of style than did wives.
4	Importance of feeling attractively dressed (22)	11.39	2	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently felt it important to be attractively dressed than did husbands.
5	Spot cleaning and pressing at home between professional dry-cleanings (17)	10.98	2	$p < .005$	Wives' clothes were more frequently spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings than were husbands'.
6	Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex (15)	10.80	2	$p < .005$	Wives less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex than did husbands.

TABLE XXVII (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
7	Consideration of amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing (35)	9.27	2	$p < .01$	Wives more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing than did husbands.
8	Opinion as to whether student husband should share laundry responsibilities with a student wife (19)	8.87	2	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently thought that a student husband should share laundry responsibilities with his student wife than did wives.
9	Consideration of quality and workmanship and construction of a garment before purchasing (36)	8.70	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently considered the quality of workmanship and construction of a garment before purchasing than did husbands.
10	Observance of clothes other students were wearing (12)	8.53	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently observed clothes that other students were wearing than did husbands.
11	Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex (14)	6.72	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex than did husbands.
12	Importance of clothing in expressing personality (9)	6.70	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently felt that clothing was an important way of expressing their personalities than did husbands.
13	Concern over monthly cost of clothing maintenance (20)	6.62	2	$p < .05$	Husbands were less frequently "never" concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance than were wives, although both showed concern

TABLE XXVII (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
14	Getting a lift when something new was added to one's wardrobe (40)	6.31	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently got a "lift" when something was added to their wardrobe than did husbands.
15	Desire for fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothing (46)	5.90	2	$p < .10$	Wives more frequently desired fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothing than did husbands.
16	Receiving gifts of clothing for special occasions (44)	4.84	2	$p < .10$	Wives more frequently received gifts of clothing for special occasions than did husbands.

* Number of this item in questionnaire

Changes Found in the Clothing Practices and Satisfactions of Married College Students as the Result of Marriage

Husbands. Twelve clothing practices and satisfactions were found to change significantly for men students as a result of marriage. Table XXVIII shows these changes in a ranked order beginning with the most significant. The chi-square values with their corresponding degrees of freedom are also shown as well as the level at which they were significant. The changes, listed in the order of their significance, in clothing practices and satisfactions that were found to exist between husbands before marriage and husbands after marriage are listed below. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of that item in the questionnaire.

1. Husbands more frequently had garments that went out of style remodeled after marriage than before marriage. (30)

2. Husbands were more frequently concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance after marriage than before marriage. (20)

3. Husbands more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas before marriage than after marriage. (45)

4. Husbands less frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage. (35)

5. Husbands more frequently felt free to purchase "something new" at their own discretion before marriage than after marriage. (41)

6. Husbands less frequently stored some of their clothes at their parents' home after marriage than before marriage. (51)

7. Husbands more frequently "always" felt well-dressed for dress-up events before marriage than after marriage, however, more husbands felt "always or usually" well-dressed after marriage than felt "always or usually" well-dressed before marriage. (3)

TABLE XXVIII

A SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHI-SQUARE VALUES FOUND IN COMPARING DIFFERENCES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF HUSBANDS BEFORE MARRIAGE AND HUSBANDS AFTER MARRIAGE

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
1	Remodeling a garment that goes out of style (30)*	8.74	3	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently had garments that went out of style remodeled after marriage than before marriage.
2	Concern over monthly cost of clothing maintenance (20)	8.19	2	$p < .05$	Husbands were more frequently concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance after marriage than before marriage.
3	Receiving clothes from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas (45)	7.85	2	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas before marriage than after marriage.
4	Consideration of amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing (35)	7.79	2	$p < .05$	Husbands less frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.
5	Feeling free to purchase "something new" at one's own discretion (41)	7.57	2	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently felt free to purchase "something new" at their own discretion before marriage than after marriage.

TABLE XXVIII (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
6	Storing some clothes at parents' home (51)	7.27	2	$p < .05$	Husbands less frequently stored some of their clothes at their parents' home after marriage than before marriage.
7	Feeling well-dressed for dress-up events (3)	6.74	2	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently "always" felt well-dressed for dress-up events before marriage than after marriage, however, more husbands felt "always or usually" well-dressed after marriage than felt "always or usually" well-dressed before marriage.
8	Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex (15)	6.37	2	$p < .05$	Husbands more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex before marriage than after marriage.
9	Doing dry-cleaning at self-service, coin-operated establishment (18)	6.11	2	$p < .05$	Husbands' clothes were more frequently "never" dry-cleaned at a self-service, coin-operated establishment before marriage than after marriage.
10	Consideration of amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing (34)	7.94	4	$p < .10$	Husbands more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.

TABLE XXVIII (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
11	Importance of recent fashion trends (11)	5.57	2	$p < .10$	Recent fashion trends were more important to husbands before marriage than after marriage.
12	Buying clothing and accessories because they are campus "fads" (42)	5.33	2	$p < .10$	Husbands more frequently bought clothing and accessories because they were campus "fads" before marriage than after marriage.

* Number of this item in questionnaire

8. Husbands more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex before marriage than after marriage. (15)

9. Husbands' clothes were more frequently "never" dry cleaned at a self-service, coin-operated establishment before marriage than after marriage. (18)

10. Husbands more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage. (34)

11. Recent fashion trends were more important to husbands before marriage than after marriage. (11)

12. Husbands more frequently bought clothing and accessories because they were campus "fads" before marriage than after marriage. (42)

Wives. Ten clothing practices and satisfactions were found to change significantly for women students as a result of marriage. Table XXIX shows these changes in a ranked order beginning with the most significant. The chi-square values with their corresponding degrees of freedom are also shown as well as the level at which they were significant. The changes, listed in the order of their significance, in clothing practices and satisfactions that were found to exist between wives before marriage and wives after marriage are listed below. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of that item in the questionnaire.

1. Wives much less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex after marriage than before marriage. (15)

2. Wives more frequently stored some of their clothes at their parents' home before marriage than after marriage. (51)

3. Wives more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas before marriage than after marriage. (45)

4. Wives more frequently had the money they wanted for buying clothes before marriage than after marriage. (33)

TABLE XXIX

A SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHI-SQUARE VALUES FOUND IN COMPARING DIFFERENCES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF WIVES BEFORE MARRIAGE AND WIVES AFTER MARRIAGE

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
1	Wearing attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex (15) *	28.89	2	$p < .005$	Wives much less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex after marriage than before marriage.
2	Storing some clothes at parents' home (51)	14.70	2	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently stored some of their clothes at their parents' home before marriage than after marriage.
3	Receiving clothes from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas (45)	13.97	2	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas before marriage than after marriage.
4	Having the money wanted for buying clothes (33)	9.82	2	$p < .005$	Wives more frequently had the money they wanted for buying clothes before marriage than after marriage.
5	Doing dry cleaning at self-service coin-operated establishment (18)	9.58	2	$p < .005$	Wives clothes were more frequently "never" dry cleaned at a self-service, coin-operated establishment before marriage than after marriage.

TABLE XXIX (continued)

Rank	Significant Variables	Chi-Square	df	Level of Sig.	Interpretation
6	Consideration of amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing (34)	11.00	4	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.
7	Importance of recent fashion trends (11)	8.48	2	$p < .05$	Recent fashion trends were more important to wives before marriage than after marriage.
8	Adequacy of closet space (50)	6.08	2	$p < .05$	Wives more frequently felt that their closet space was adequate after marriage than before marriage.
9	Feeling free to purchase "something new" at one's own discretion (41)	5.53	2	$p < .10$	Wives more frequently felt free to purchase "something new" at their own discretion before marriage than after marriage.
10	Consideration of amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing (35)	5.08	2	$p < .10$	Wives more frequently considered the amount of time and effort to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.

* Number of this item in questionnaire

5. Wives' clothes were more frequently "never" dry cleaned at a self-service, coin-operated establishment before marriage than after marriage. (18)

6. Wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage. (34)

7. Recent fashion trends were more important to wives before marriage than after marriage. (11)

8. Wives more frequently felt that their closet space was adequate after marriage than before marriage. (50)

9. Wives more frequently felt free to purchase "something new" at their own discretion before marriage than after marriage. (41)

For the sixty-eight respondents, thirty-four student husbands and thirty-four student wives, who participated in this study it was determined that there were more changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men students than of women students as a result of marriage. However, the changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of women students were, in most instances, more highly significant (as indicated by the level of significance) than those changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men students. For example, for questionnaire item number fifteen, both husbands and wives less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex after marriage than before marriage. However, the chi-square value for the wives' change after marriage was unusually high, 28.89, and the probability for this chi-square to be an accident of sampling was less than .005; whereas, the chi-square value was only 6.37 for the husbands, which has a probability of less than .05 of being due to sampling error alone.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary. A carefully selected population of thirty-four married undergraduate student couples at Kansas State University was chosen to study the changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of married college students as a result of marriage. These married students were (1) without children, (2) full-time undergraduates (enrolled in at least twelve credit hours), (3) twenty-two years of age or younger as of January 1, 1963, (4) married while attending college, (5) enrolled for at least their second semester of college since their marriage, and (6) citizens of the United States.

Two null hypotheses were formulated as guides for this study. They were:

> Supporting Hypothesis. There are no significant differences in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students, either before marriage or after marriage.
>
> Basic Hypothesis. There are no significant changes in certain clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students as the result of marriage.

A questionnaire concerned with the clothing practices and satisfactions of college students was formulated in such a manner that it could be administered simultaneously to both a student husband and a student wife in a test-retest situation for the purpose of securing information concerning their clothing practices and satisfactions as college students (1) before marriage, and (2) after marriage. The questionnaire consisted of fifty-seven items. Four forms of the questionnaire (H-1, H-2, W-1, and W-2) were used, each form printed on a different colored paper. The

questionnaire was filled out by the respondents during two briefly divided sittings in the homes of the respondents with instructions given by the investigator.

A schedule was developed for the purpose of interviewing the respondents during the "break" in the administering of the questionnaire in order to secure information that did not lend itself to the type of items used in the questionnaire, information about their schooling, wedding, financial arrangements, social participation, and additional information about their clothing practices and satisfactions to support the hypotheses.

The interviews were conducted during the spring semester, 1963, in the homes of the respondents at a time when both husband and wife could be present. One hundred per cent participation was achieved. The respondents were first introduced to the study through a letter, and commitments for interviews were made by telephone or personal contact.

Analysis of the results of the study was made in two ways. A descriptive quantitative analysis was made of the results of the interview schedule and from information about the respondents obtained from official records in the Office of Records and Admissions at Kansas State University. A statistical analysis was made of each questionnaire item using 4 X 5 contingency tables and the chi-square test for associations between (1) sex, and (2) marital status, and the degree of response. Four comparisons were tested to determine the clothing practice or satisfaction unique to each item for:

1. Husbands before marriage and wives before marriage
2. Husbands after marriage and wives after marriage

3. Husbands before and husbands after marriage
4. Wives before and wives after marriage

The chi-square values were calculated on an IBM 1620 computer. Values at the .10 level were considered to be significant. The chi-square values that were not found to be significant were accepted as being consistent with one of the null hypotheses formulated as guides for the study.

The average age of the thirty-four student husband respondents was 21 years 11 months, exactly one year older than the average age of the student wife respondents which was 20 years 11 months. The respondents had been married for an average of twelve months with a mode of eight months. About 40 per cent of the couples lived in university housing for married students.

Almost one-half of the student husbands were enrolled in the school of Engineering and Architecture, and almost two-thirds of the student wives were enrolled in the school of Arts and Sciences. About 40 per cent of both husband and wife respondents were classified as juniors, but more husbands than wives were seniors and more wives than husbands were sophomores. The thirty-four student husbands were enrolled in an average of 16.3 hours and the thirty-four student wives were enrolled in 15.8 hours for the spring semester, 1963, during which this study was made. All except two of the respondents had definite plans for graduation.

There was a wide variation in the amount of financial support received from parents. However, the same number of couples (fourteen) were receiving "none or very little" financial support as were receiving "considerable or almost complete" financial support.

One-half of the thirty-four student husband respondents and about one-fourth of the student wife respondents who participated in this study

were working part-time as well as being enrolled as full-time students.

About one-third of the student husband respondents and about one-fourth of the student wife respondents were members of social fraternities. All of the fraternity members indicated that they were less active in the activities of their fraternities since marriage than they had been before marriage.

The majority of the respondents participated in activities directly related to campus life "about the same" as they had before they were married except for campus social affairs and for using the facilities of the student union which they did "less." A majority of the respondents went to a movie "less" but played cards with friends and watched television "more." A decided majority indicated that they had more time to study.

Over 50 per cent of the respondents had large church weddings and had honeymoon trips lasting from four to seven days, but more than half of the respondents indicated that their wedding, trousseau, and honeymoon expenditures were limited in order to meet educational expenses. Most of the respondents bought new clothes in some moderate amount immediately prior to their weddings.

The results of the study showed that the student wives in every case were taking major responsibility for the care of the family clothing. The student husbands, for the most part, were taking "about the same or less" responsibility and the wives were taking "more" responsibility for the care of clothing than they had taken as unmarried students. The men respondents sent their dress shirts to a commercial laundry much less frequently after marriage than before marriage.

A majority of the women respondents did "about the same" amount of sewing after marriage as they had done before marriage. About three-fourths of the wives who participated in this study said that they "often" wore slacks and/or shorts at home and "occasionally" wore them for grocery shopping.

A majority of both husband and wife respondents said that they had purchased "less" clothing since they were married than they would have purchased in a comparable length of time before they were married.

"Lack of time" was most frequently mentioned as the biggest problem the respondent couples had in regard to their clothing practices and satisfactions. "Lack of money" was mentioned next most frequently, and "inability to organize" was mentioned least frequently.

Both of the null hypotheses formulated as guides for this study were rejected because several clothing practices and satisfactions were found to be significantly different for men and women college students both before and after marriage; and several clothing practices and satisfactions were found to change significantly for both men and women students as a result of marriage. However, it should be noted that there are more likenesses than differences in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students both before and after marriage, and there were more clothing practices and satisfactions of married students that did not change as a result of marriage than did change as a result of marriage. These may be noted in Appendix F.

For the sixty-eight respondents, thirty-four student husbands and thirty-four student wives, who participated in this study it was determined

that there were fewer differences between the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students after they were married than before they were married. The differences between the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students that were common to men and women students both before marriage and after marriage were:

Women more frequently felt that clothing was an important way of expressing their personalities than did men.

Women more frequently observed clothes that other students were wearing than did men.

Women more frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from others of the same sex than did men.

Women's clothes were more frequently spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings than were men's.

Women more frequently had garments remodeled that went out of style than did men.

Men more frequently wore garments after they had gone out of style than did women.

Women more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing than did men.

Women more frequently got a "lift" when something new was added to their wardrobes than did men.

Women more frequently received gifts of clothing for special occasions than did men.

The differences between the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students that were present before marriage but not present after marriage were:

Women more frequently gave consideration to selection of clothing for wear "at home" than did men.

Recent fashion trends were important to women more frequently than to men.

Getting something ready to wear was more frequently a "last minute" operation for women than for men.

Women more frequently purchased clothes without regard to wearing them again than did men.

Women more frequently discarded garments that went out of style than did men.

Women more frequently hesitated to buy clothes because of disagreement over amount of clothes needed than did men.

Women more frequently got a "lift" when something new was added to their wardrobes than did men.

Men more frequently decided at the last minute about what to wear to classes than did women.

Women more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas than did men.

Men more frequently desired to have more dry-cleanable items in their wardrobes than did women.

Men more frequently had their closets and dresser drawers efficiently arranged than did women.

The differences between the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students that were present after marriage but were not present before marriage were:

Wives less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex than did husbands.

Husbands more frequently thought that a student husband should share laundry responsibilities with his student wife than did wives.

Husbands were less frequently "never" concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance than were wives, although both showed concern.

Wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing than did husbands.

Wives more frequently considered the quality of workmanship and construction of a garment before purchasing than did husbands.

Wives more frequently desired fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothing than did husbands.

For the sixty-eight respondents, thirty-four student husbands and thirty-four student wives, who participated in this study it was determined

that there were more changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men students than women students as a result of marriage. However, the changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of women students were, in most instances, more highly significant than those changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men students. The changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of college students as a result of marriage that were common to both men and women students were:

Recent fashion trends were more important to both husbands and wives before marriage than after marriage.

Both husbands and wives less frequently wore attractive clothing to gain social recognition from members of the opposite sex after marriage than before marriage.

Both husbands' and wives' clothes were more frequently "never" dry cleaned at a self-service, coin-operated establishment before marriage than after marriage.

Both husbands and wives more frequently considered the amount of money required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.

Both husbands and wives more frequently felt free to purchase "something new" at their own discretion before marriage than after marriage.

Both husbands and wives more frequently received gifts of clothing from parents at times other than birthdays and Christmas before marriage than after marriage.

Both husbands and wives less frequently stored some of their clothes at their parents' home after marriage than before marriage.

The changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of college students as a result of marriage that were found for men students but not for women students were:

Husbands more frequently "always" felt well-dressed for dress-up events before marriage than after marriage, however, more husbands felt "always or usually" well-dressed after marriage than felt "always or usually" well-dressed before marriage.

Husbands were more frequently concerned over the monthly cost of clothing maintenance after marriage than before marriage.

Husbands more frequently had garments that went out of style remodeled after marriage than before marriage.

Husbands less frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment before purchasing after marriage than before marriage.

Husbands more frequently bought clothing and accessories because they were campus "fads" before marriage than after marriage.

The changes in the clothing practices and satisfactions of college students as a result of marriage that were found for women students but not for men students were:

Wives more frequently had the money they wanted for buying clothes before marriage than after marriage.

Wives more frequently considered the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment after marriage than before marriage.

Wives more frequently felt that their closet space was adequate after marriage than before marriage.

Conclusions. It must be emphasized, because of the small size of the sample used and the selected criteria by which the sample was chosen, that conclusions reached as a result of this study are not applicable to the entire married student population, but are restricted to the carefully selected population represented by this sample of married students at Kansas State University who participated in this study. However, it is believed that this sample is representative of similar populations of married students at universities of similar size in the Midwest.

Two conclusions reached from this study that are in contrast to popularly accepted beliefs concerning married students are:

1. Young married student couples without children where both husband and wife are attending college on a full-time basis do not necessarily have to have considerable financial support from parents to continue in college.

2. Young married student couples without children where both husband and wife are attending college on a full-time basis participate in campus activities about the same as they did before marriage.

The following conclusions can be reached in regard to the clothing practices and satisfactions of young married undergraduate college student couples without children:

1. More likenesses than differences existed in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students, both before and after marriage, even though several significant differences were found to exist. Many of these differences were concerned with the extent to which the respondents dressed to please others and the extent to which they were concerned with clothing care.

2. More clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students did not change as a result of marriage than did change, even though several important changes were found to occur. Most of these changes were the result of restrictions on money and time, a new independence from parents, and a decreased interest in dressing to please other students on campus, particularly members of the opposite sex.

Recommendations. It was felt by the writer that the type of questionnaire used in this study was a useful instrument for measuring differences and changes in clothing practices and satisfactions. Similar studies involving married graduate students, married students with children, or young married couples who are not college students would be valuable along with this study in understanding the clothing practices and satisfactions of the entire married college student population.

Another study could conceivably be made using the data presented in this thesis by discussing the ways in which the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students were alike rather than the ways in which they were different, and by noting the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women students that did not change as a result of marriage. This study could be further substantiated by doing an identical

study at another college or university, increasing the size of the selected sample if possible.

A study involving the personal grooming practices and satisfactions of men and women college students would be a useful contribution to research concerned with the clothing and personal appearance of college students.

Parallel studies of various aspects of clothing for men and women at all age levels could be made using the type of questionnaire and method of analysis used in this study.

It is hoped that this study may be used by high school home economics teachers, college teachers of clothing and textiles, college administrators concerned with the status of married college students, and others interested in research about married college students, and that it will in some small way make a useful contribution toward understanding the clothing needs of married students as these needs relate to the more important goal of academic achievement.

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LITERATURE CITED

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APPENDIX A

717 Frey Drive
Manhattan, Kansas
Date

Mr. and Mrs. John Doe
Address
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear John and Mary:

As married students we are proud to agree with those who are beginning to recognize that the married student is not a liability, as was once believed, but an asset which lends quality, stability, and admirable strength of purpose to campus life.

College administrators have indicated the immediate need of competent studies of the factors involved in the total relation of marriage to academic education. Clothing is, without question, one of these factors. The importance of appearance to success and personal well-being has long been recognized.

I am working on a research project concerning the clothing practices and satisfactions of married undergraduate student couples at Kansas State. The information received will be used as the basis for a Master's thesis. You are one of thirty-four carefully selected couples who are being asked to participate in this study. I will contact you soon to confirm your participation and to arrange for a thirty minute appointment in your home at your convenience. I have already made a few "trial runs," and the participating couples have enjoyed the thirty minute questionnaire and interview period.

You may anticipate my call, and I will sincerely appreciate your participation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Janis Lovell

APPENDIX B

Code Number _____

DIRECTIONS

This questionnaire consists of 57 items (both statements and questions) designed to obtain information concerning your clothing practices and satisfactions as a college student before you were married. Your spouse will be responding to the same items but not necessarily in the same order.

Please read each item carefully, and check only one response to each question or statement. It is important that you do not omit any item. Feel free to ask any questions you may have as you are filling out the questionnaire.

This questionnaire is anonymous. Please do not write your name on this sheet. You will be identified only by the code number that appears in the upper right hand corner. I will take your questionnaire when you have completed it. There is no time limit. Some will finish sooner than others.

1. I felt well dressed for attending classes.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

2. I felt well dressed for "going out" (with a date) to a movie.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

3. I felt (or would have felt) well dressed for attending dress-up events like concerts, lectures, or teas.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

4. I felt well dressed for going to a formal dance.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

5. I felt well dressed for going to church.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

6. I felt that my clothes for "being at home" (in the dormitory, fraternity house or apartment) were attractive.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

7. I felt my clothes or "being at home" (in the dormitory, fraternity house, or apartment) were suitable.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

8. My selection of clothing for wear "at home" (in the dormitory, fraternity house or apartment) was given as much consideration as clothing for other occasions.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

9. Clothing was an important way of expressing my personality (the image of myself that I wished to convey to others).

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

10. I had a feeling of insecurity if I felt that I was not suitably dressed in a social situation.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

11. Recent fashion trends were important to me in selecting my clothing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

12. I was observant of the clothes other students were wearing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

13. Wearing of similar types of clothing as other students was an important factor in being accepted by the group.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

14. Wearing of attractive clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from other boys on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

15. Wearing of attractive clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from girls on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

16. Wearing of appropriate clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from adults.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

17. Were your clothes spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

18. Did you do your dry cleaning at a self-service, coin operated dry cleaning establishment?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

19. Did you think that a student husband should share the laundry responsibilities (washing, ironing, etc.) with his student wife?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

20. Was the monthly cost of clothing maintenance (laundry, dry cleaning, pressing) of any special concern to you?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

21. Did you postpone clothing expenditures in order to pay other expenses?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

22. Was it important to you to feel attractively dressed?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

23. Was getting something ready to wear a "last minute" operation for you (like ironing a shirt or sewing on a button)?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

24. Was it frustrating to you if your closet and dresser drawers were unorderly?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

25. It was important for me to be fashionably dressed for social occasions (parties concerts, teas).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

26. It was necessary for me to spend a great deal o money to dress well.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

27. I purchased garments for special occasions without regard to wearing them again (such as special shoes or a dinner jacket for a formal affair).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

28. It was important when purchasing to consider the length of time a garment could be worn.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

29. If a garment of good quality went out of style it was discarded.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

30. If a garment of good quality went out of style it was remodeled.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

31. If a garment of good quality went out of style I continued to wear it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

32. It was important to me to select clothes that could be used in a number of different combinations.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

33. I had the money I wanted for buying clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

34. I thought it was necessary to consider the amount of money required to take care of a garment before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

35. I thought it was necessary to consider the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment properly before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

36. I considered it important to consider the quality of workmanship and construction when choosing a garment.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

37. Did you feel that you were justified in buying an item of clothing only in time of necessity?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

38. Did you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have had because you disagreed with someone closely related to you (presumably your parents) about the amount of clothing you needed?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

39. Did you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have had because you disagreed with someone closely related to you (presumably your parents) about how much money you should spend for clothing?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

40. I got a tremendous "lift" when something new was added to my wardrobe.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

41. I felt free to purchase this "something new" at my own discretion.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

42. I bought clothing and accessories because they were campus "fads".

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

43. Did you decide at the last minute about what to wear to classes?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

44. Gifts for special occasions from my parents, friends, and relatives were items of clothing.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

45. My parents were periodically supplementing my wardrobe at times other than for birthdays and Christmas.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

46. I felt that my wardrobe would have been more satisfactory if I had had fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

47. I felt that my wardrobe would have been more satisfactory if I had had more variety in clothing and fewer "basics" (those conservative items of clothing, plain in color and design, that require accessories to relieve monotony).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

48. Did you wish you had had more dry-cleanable items in your wardrobe?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

49. Did you wish you had had more "wash and wear" items in your wardrobe?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

50. Was your closet space (while attending school) adequate for your clothing needs?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

51. Did you store some of your clothing at your parents' home?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

52. Were your dresser drawers and your closet(while attending school) orderly and efficiently arranged?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

53. Did you buy clothing at department stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

54. Did you buy clothing at chain stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

55. Did you buy clothing at specialty shops?

Always ____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

56. Did you buy clothing at discount houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

57. Did you buy clothing through mail order houses?

Always____Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

Code Number _____

DIRECTIONS

This questionnaire consists of 57 items (both statements and questions) designed to obtain information concerning your clothing practices and satisfactions as a college student before you were married. Your spouse will be responding to the same items but not necessarily in the same order.

Please read each item carefully, and check only one response to each question or statement. It is important that you do not omit any item. Feel free to ask any questions you may have as you are filling out the questionnaire.

This questionnaire is anonymous. Please do not write your name on this sheet. You will be identified only by the code number that appears in the upper right hand corner. I will take your questionnaire when you have completed it. There is no time limit. Some will finish sooner than others.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. I felt well dressed for attending classes.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

2. I felt well dressed for "going out" (with a date) to a movie.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

3. I felt (or would have felt) well dressed for attending dress-up events like concerts, lectures, or teas.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

4. I felt well dressed for going to a formal dance.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

5. I felt well dressed for going to church.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

6. I felt that my clothes for "being at home" (in the dormitory, sorority house, or apartment) were attractive.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

7. I felt my clothes for "being at home" (in the dormitory, sorority house, or apartment) were suitable.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

8. My selection of clothing for wear "at home" (in the dormitory, sorority house, or apartment) was given as much consideration as clothing for other occasions.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

9. Clothing was an important way of expressing my personality (the image of mysel hat I wished to convey to others).

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

10. I had a feeling of insecurity if I felt that I was not uitably dressed in a social situation.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

11. Recent fashion trends were important to me in selecting my clothing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

12. I was observant of the clothes other students were wearing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

13. Wearing of similar types of clothing as other students was an important factor in being accepted by the group.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

14. Wearing of attractive clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from other girls on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

15. Wearing of attractive clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from boys on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

16. Wearing of appropriate clothing was (to me) a means of securing social recognition from adults.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

17. Were your clothes spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

18. Did you do your dry cleaning at a self-service, coin operated dry cleaning establishment?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

19. Did you think that a student husband should share the laundry responsibilities (washing, ironing, etc.) with his student wife?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

20. Was the monthly cost of clothing maintenance (laundry, dry cleaning, pressing) of any special concern to you?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

21. Did you postpone clothing expenditures in order to pay other expenses?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

22. Was it important to you to feel attractively dressed?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

23. Was getting something ready to wear a "last minute" operation for you (like ironing a blouse or sewing on a button)?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

24. Was it frustrating to you if your closet and dresser drawers were unorderly?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

25. It was important for me to be fashionably dressed for social occasions (parties, concerts, teas).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

26. It was necessary for me to spend a great deal of money to dress well.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

27. I purchased garments for special occasions without regard to wearing them again (such as a cocktail dress or special shoes for a party).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

28. It was important when purchasing to consider the length of time a garment could be worn.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

29. If a garment of good quality went out of style it was discarded.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

30. If a garment of good quality went out of style it was remodeled.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

31. If a garment of good quality went out of style I continued to wear it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

32. It was important to me to select clothes that could be used in a number of different combinations.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

33. I had the money I wanted for buying clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

34. I thought it was necessary to consider the amount of money required to take care of a garment before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

35. I thought it was necessary to consider the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment properly before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

36. I considered it important to consider the quality of workmanship and construction when choosing a garment.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

37. Did you feel that you were justified in buying an item of clothing only in time of necessity?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

38. Did you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have had because you disagreed with someone closely related to you (presumably your parents) about the amount of clothing you needed?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

39. Did you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have had because you disagreed with someone closely related to you (presumably your parents) about how much money you should spend for clothing?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

40. I got a tremendous "lift" when something new was added to my wardrobe.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

41. I felt free to purchase this "something new" at my own discretion.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

42. I bought clothing and accessories because they were campus "fads".

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

43. Did you decide at the last minute about what to wear to classes?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

44. Gifts for special occasions from my parents, friends, and relatives were items of clothing.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

45. My parents were periodically supplementing my wardrobe at times other than for birthdays and Christmas.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

46. I felt that my wardrobe would have been more satisfactory if I had had fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

47. I felt that my wardrobe would have been more satisfactory if I had had more variety in clothing and fewer "basics" (those conservative items of clothing, plain in color and design, that require accessories to relieve monotony).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

48. Did you wish you had had more dry-cleanable items in your wardrobe?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

49. Did you wish you had had more "wash and wear" items in your wardrobe?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

W-1

50. Was your closet space (while attending school) adequate for your clothing needs?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

51. Did you store some of your clothing at your parents' home?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

52. Were your dresser drawers and your closet (while attending school) orderly and efficiently arranged?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

53. Did you buy clothing at department stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

54. Did you buy clothing at chain stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

55. Did you buy clothing at specialty shops?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

56. Did you buy clothing at discount houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

57. Did you buy clothing through mail order houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never

Code Number_____

DIRECTIONS

This part of the questionnaire is designed to obtain information concerning your clothing practices and satisfactions as a married college student.

Please read each item carefully, and check only one response to each question or statement. It is important that you do not omit any item. Feel free to ask any questions you may have as you are filling out the questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. I feel well dressed for attending classes.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

2. I feel well dressed for "going out" to a movie.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

3. I would feel well dressed for attending dress-up events like concerts, lecture or teas.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

4. I would feel well dressed for going to a formal dance.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

5. I feel well dressed for going to church.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

6. I feel that my clothes for "being at home" are attractive.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

7. I feel that my clothes for "being at home" are suitable.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

8. My selection of clothing for wear at home (our home in Manhattan) is given as much consideration as clothing for other occasions.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

9. Clothing is an important way of expressing my personality (the image of myself that I wish to convey to others).

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

10. I have a feeling of insecurity when I feel that I am not suitably dressed in a social situation.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

11. Recent fashion trends are important to me in selecting my clothing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

12. I am observant of the clothes other students are wearing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

H-2

13. Wearing of similar types of clothing as other students is an important factor in being accepted by the group.

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

14. Wearing of attractive clothing is (to me) a means of securing social recognition from other boys on campus.

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

15. Wearing of attractive clothing is (to me) a means of securing social re ognition from girls on campus.

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

16. Wearing of appropriate clothing is (to me) a means of securing social recognition from adults.

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

17. Are your clothes spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

18. Do you do your dry cleaning at a self-service, coin operated dry clean establishment?

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19. Do you think that a student husband should share the laundry responsibilities (washing, ironing, etc.) with his student wife?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

20. Is the monthly cost of clothing maintenance (laundry, dry cleaning, p sing) of any special concern to you?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

21. Do you postpone clothing expenditures in order to pay other expenses?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

22. Is it important to you to feel attractively dressed?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

23. Is getting something ready to wear a "last minute" operation for you (ironing a shirt or sewing on a button)?

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

24. Is it frustrating to you if your closet and dresser drawers are unord

Always _____ Usually _____ Sometimes _____ Seldom _____ Never _____

25. It is important for me to be fashionably dressed for social occasions (parties, concerts, teas).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

26. It is necessary for me to spend a great deal of money to dress well.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

27. I purchase garments for special occasions without regard to wearing them again (such as special shoes or a dinner jacket for a formal affair).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

28. It is important when purchasing to consider the length of time a garment can be worn.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

29. If a garment of good quality goes out of style it is discarded.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

30. If a garment of good quality goes out of style it is remodeled.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

31. If a garment of good quality goes out of style I continue to wear it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

32. It is important to me to select clothes that can be used in a number of different combinations.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

33. I have the money I want for buying clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

34. I think it is necessary to consider the amount of money required to take care of a garment before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

35. I think it is necessary to consider the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment properly before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

36. I consider it important to consider the quality of workmanship and construction when choosing a garment.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

37. Do you feel that you are justified in buying an item of clothing only in time of necessity?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

38. Do you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have because you disagree with someone closely related to you (presumably your wife) about the amount of clothing you need?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

39. Do you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have because you disagree with someone closely related to you (presumably your wife) about how much money you should spend for clothing.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

40. I get a tremendous "lift" when something new is added to my wardrobe.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

41. I feel free to purchase this "something new" at my own discretion.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

42. I buy clothing and accessories because they are campus "fads".

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

43. Do you decide at the last minute about what to wear to classes?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

44. Gifts for special occasions from my parents, friends, and relatives are items of clothing.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

45. My parents are periodically supplementing my wardrobe at times other than for birthdays and Christmas.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

46. I feel that my wardrobe would be more satisfactory if I had fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothes.

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Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

48. Do you wish you had more dry-cleanable items in your wardrobe?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

49. Do you wish you had more "wash and wear" items in your wardrobe?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

H-2

50. Is your closet space adequate for your clothing needs?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

51. Do you store some of your clothing at your parents' home?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

52. Are your dresser drawers and your closet orderly and efficiently arranged?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

53. Would you buy clothing at department stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

54. Would you buy clothing at chain stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

55. Would you buy clothing at specialty shops?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

56. Would you buy clothing at discount houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

57. Would you buy clothing through mail order houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

Code Number_____

DIRECTIONS

This part of the questionnaire is designed to obtain information concerning your clothing practices and satisfactions as a married college student.

Please read each item carefully, and check only one response to each question or statement. It is important that you do not omit any item. Feel free to ask any questions you may have as you are filling out the questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. I feel well dressed for attending classes.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

2. I feel well dressed for "going out" to a movie.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

3. I would feel well dressed for attending dress-up events like concerts, lecture or teas.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

4. I would feel well dressed for going to a formal dance.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

5. I feel well dressed for going to church.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

6. I feel that my clothes for "being at home" are attractive.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

7. I feel that my clothes for "being at home" are suitable.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

8. My selection of clothing for wear at home (our home in Manhattan) is given as much consideration as clothing for other occasions.

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

9. Clothing is an important way of expressing my personality (the image of myself that I wish to convey to others).

   Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

10. I have a feeling of insecurity if I feel that I am not suitably dressed in a social situation.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

11. Recent fashion trends are important to me in selecting my clothing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

12. I am observant of the clothes other students are wearing.

    Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

13. Wearing of similar types of clothing as other students is an important factor in being accepted by the group.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

14. Wearing of attractive clothing is (to me) a means of securing social recognitio from other girls on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

15. Wearing of attractive clothing is (to me) a means of securing social recognitio from boys on campus.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

16. Wearing of appropriate clothing is (to me) a means of securing social recogniti from adults.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

17. Are your clothes spot cleaned and pressed at home between professional dry cleanings?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

18. Do you do your dry cleaning at a self-service, coin operated dry cleaning establishment?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

19. Do you think that a student husband should share the laundry responsibilities (washing, ironing, etc.) with his student wife?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

20. Is the monthly cost of clothing maintenance (laundry, dry cleaning, pressing) of any special concern to you?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

21. Do you postpone clothing expenditures in order to pay other expenses?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

22. Is it important to you to feel attractively dressed?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

23. Is getting something ready to wear a "last minute" operation for you (like ironing a blouse or sewing on a button)?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

24. Is it frustrating to you if your closet and dresser drawers are unorderly?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

25. It is important for me to be fashionably dressed for social occasions (parties, concerts, teas).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

26. It is necessary for me to spend a great deal of money to dress well.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

27. I purchase garments for special occasions without regard to wearing them again (such as a cocktail dress or special shoes for a party).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

28. It is important when purchasing to consider the length of time a garment can be worn.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

29. If a garment of good quality goes out of style it is discarded.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

30. If a garment of good quality goes out of style it is remodeled.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

31. If a garment of good quality goes out of style I continue to wear it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

32. It is important to me to select clothes that can be used in a number of different combinations.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

33. I have the money I want for buying clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

34. I think it is necessary to consider the amount of money required to take care of a garment before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

35. I think it is necessary to consider the amount of time and effort required to care for a garment properly before purchasing it.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

36. I consider it important to consider the quality of workmanship and construction when choosing a garment.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

37. Do you feel that you are justified in buying an item of clothing only in time of necessity?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

38. Do you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have because you disagree with someone closely related to you (presumably your husband) about the amount of clothing you need?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

39. Do you hesitate to buy many of the clothes you would really like to have because you disagree with someone closely related to you (presumably your husband) about how much money you should spend for clothing?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

40. I get a tremendous "lift" when something new is added to my wardrobe.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

41. I feel free to purchase this "something new" at my own discretion.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

42. I buy clothing and accessories because they are campus "fads".

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

43. Do you decide at the last minute about what to wear to classes?

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

44. Gifts for special occasions from my parents, friends, and relatives are items of clothing.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

45. My parents are periodically supplementing my wardrobe at times other than for birthdays and Christmas.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

46. I feel that my wardrobe would be more satisfactory if I had fewer clothes but a better planned selection of clothes.

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

47. I feel that my wardrobe would be more satisfactory if I had more variety in clothing and fewer "basics" (those conservative items of clothing, plain in color and design, that require accessories to relieve monotony).

Always___ Usually___ Sometimes___ Seldom___ Never___

W-2

48. Do you wish you had more dry-cleanable items in your wardrobe?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

49. Do you wish you had more "wash and wear" items in your wardrobe?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

50. Is your closet space adequate for your clothing needs?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

51. Do you store some of your clothing at your parents' home?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

52. Are your dresser drawers and your closet orderly and efficiently arranged?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

53. Would you buy clothing at department stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

54. Would you buy clothing at chain stores?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

55. Would you buy clothing at specialty shops?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

56. Would you buy clothing at discount houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

57. Would you buy clothing through mail order houses?

Always____ Usually____ Sometimes____ Seldom____ Never____

APPENDIX C

Code Number_____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. When were you married?

January___ February___ March___ April___ May___ June___ July___
August___ September___ October___ November___ December___

1959___ 1960___ 1961___ 1962___ 1963___

2. What type of wedding did you have?

___Civil ceremony
___Small home wedding
___Chapel wedding at Kansas State
___Chapel wedding
___Small church wedding
___Large church wedding
___Other

3. What was the duration of your wedding trip or honeymoon?

___One day
___Three days or less
___More than three days but less than one week
___One week
___More than one week but less than two weeks
___Two weeks or more

4. Select the statement that most accurately describes the new items of clothing you bought immediately prior to your marriage.

HUSBAND		WIFE
___	I bought no new items of clothing in preparation for my marriage.	___
___	I only bought clothing for the wedding and for "going away."	___
___	I bought a few items of clothing to complement my existing wardrobe.	___
___	I bought some clothing to complement my existing wardrobe.	___
___	I bought a complete outlay of new clothing, enough to fulfill my clothing needs for at least one year of marriage.	___

HUSBAND		WIFE
___Yes ___Somewhat ___No	5. Were your wedding, trousseau, and honeymoon expenditures limited in order to meet educational expenses?	___Yes ___Somewhat ___No
HUSBAND		WIFE
___Semesters ___Summer Sessions	6. How many semesters and summer sessions had you attended college before marriage? (Count a part of a semester as a full semester)	___Semesters ___Summer Sessions

HUSBAND
___Semesters
___Summer Sessions

7. How many full semesters and summer sessions have you attended college since your marriage? (Count this semester as a full semester)

WIFE
___Semesters
___Summer Sessions

HUSBAND
___Yes
___No

8. Have you attended any college other than Kansas State since your marriage?

WIFE
___Yes
___No

___Yes
___No

9. Do you plan to graduate?

___Yes
___No

If so, when?

___1963
___1964
___1965
___1966
___Not certain

___1963
___1964
___1965
___1966
___Not certain

HUSBAND
___Yes
___No

10. Did you belong to a social fraternity? Sorority?

WIFE
___Yes
___No

M__S__L__

If so, are you more, about the same, or less active now than you were before you were married?

W__S__L__

11. Do you participate in these activities more often, about the same, or less often than you did before you were married?

HUSBAND More	Same	Less		WIFE More	Same	Less
			Attend church			
			Attend departmental club meetings			
			Participate in student government			
			Attend campus social affairs			
			Attend campus cultural events			
			Attend collegiate ball games			
			Participate in active sports			
			Go to a movie			
			Play cards with friends			
			Go to the K-State Union			
			Be with friends for social occasions			
			Watch television			
			Find time to study			

HUSBAND
___Yes
___No
___Hours/week

12. Do you work part time?

If so, how many hours a week?

WIFE
___Yes
___No
___Hours/week

13. Select the statement that most accurately describes your financial arrangements for continuing in college as a married couple.

____No parental support
____Very little parental support
____Some parental support (about 50 per cent)
____Considerable parental support
____Almost complete parental support

14. Since your marriage have you purchased more clothing, about the same amount of clothing, or less clothing than you would have purchased in a comparable length of time before you were married?

HUSBAND
M__S__L__

WIFE
M__S__L__

15. (To the wife only) Do you wear slacks and/or shorts to do your grocery shopping?

Often____ Occasionally____ Never____

Do you wear slacks and/or shorts around the house or apartment?

Often____ Occasionally____ Never____

16. (To the wife only) Do you sew more____, about the same____, or less____ than you did as an unmarried student?

17. (To the husband only) Before you were married did you send your dress shirts to a commercial laundry?

Often____ Occasionally____ Never____

Are your dress shirts sent to a commercial laundry now?

Often____ Occasionally____ Never____

18. (a) Who takes responsibility for the care of the family clothing?
(b) Is this more, about the same, or less than you did before your marriage?

(b) HUSBAND M S L		(a) Husband	Wife	H & W	(b) WIFE M S L
	Washing				
	Drying				
	Hand Washing				
	Sorting and folding				
	Ironing				
	Mending				

19. Tell me how you would rank in order (1, 2, 3) what you consider to be your biggest problems in regard to your clothing practices and satisfactions.

____Inability to organize
____Lack of time
____Lack of money

APPENDIX D

STULENT HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Fall Semester 1961

	SINGLE Undergraduate Men	SINGLE Undergraduate Women	MARRIED Undergraduate Men	MARRIED Undergraduate Women	SINGLE Graduate Men	SINGLE Graduate Women	MARRIED Graduate Men	MARRIED Graduate Women	Total Men	Total Women	Total
UNIVERSITY HOUSING											
1. KSU Residence Halls	598	862			2	6		1	600	869	1469
2. Scholarship Halls	86	61							86	61	147
3. Apartments			355	61			123	15	478	76	554
4. Trailer Courts			46	3			5	2	51	5	56
5. Other KSU Housing	44		3		3		1		51		51
ST	(728)	(923)	(404)	(64)	(5)	(6)	(129)	(18)	(1266)	(1011)	(2277)
ORGANIZED HOUSES											
6. Fraternity	1151		2		4				1157		1157
7. Sorority	11	478							11	478	489
8. Independent	93	40	2			1			95	41	136
ST	(1255)	(518)	(4)		(4)	(1)			(1263)	(519)	(1782)
OFF-GAMPUS HOUSING											
9. Rooming Houses	788	37	3	2	124	10	9	1	924	50	974
10. Apartments	703	137	255	76	140	43	134	27	1232	283	1515
11. Trailer Courts	13	1	71	15		1	9	1	93	18	111
12. Houses Owned by Students	2	4	39	29	3	1	58	15	102	49	151
13. Houses Rented by Students	29	1	44	21	4	4	49	6	126	32	158
14. Parents' Home	177	155	3	4	4	2	2	1	186	162	348
15. Relatives' Home	32	6	1	2	2	1	3		38	9	47
ST	(1744)	(341)	(416)	(149)	(277)	(62)	(264)	(51)	(2701)	(603)	(3304)
LIVING AWAY FROM MANHATTAN											
16. Rural Routes	19	5	11	4	1		5		36	9	45
17. Commuters	69	25	44	26	3	3	21	8	137	62	199
ST	(88)	(30)	(55)	(30)	(4)	(3)	(26)	(8)	(173)	(71)	(244)
TOTAL	3815	1812	879	243	290	72	419	77	5403	2204	7607

APPENDIX E

STUDENT HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Spring Semester 1963

	SINGLE Undergraduate		MARRIED Undergraduate		SINGLE Graduate		MARRIED Graduate		Total	Total	Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
UNIVERSITY HOUSING											
1. K.S.U. Residence Halls	723	992	6	4	18	7	3		750	1,003	1,753
2. K.S.U. Scholarship Hall	89	64			1				90	64	154
3. K.S.U. Apartments	2	29	337	52	4	1	135	16	478	108	586
4. K.S.U. Trailer Courts			50	4			2	1	52	5	57
5. Other K.S.U. Housing	41		1		4	3	1		47	3	50
	(855)	(1,025)	(394)	(60)	(27)	(11)	(141)	(17)	(1,417)	(1,183)	(2,600)
ORGANIZED HOUSING											
6. Fraternity	1,068		1		9				1,078		1,078
7. Sorority	12	489							12	489	501
	(1,080)	(489)	(1)		(9)				(1,090)	(489)	(1,579)
OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING IN CITY											
8. Independent	117	38	1		4	2	1		123	40	163
9. Student Rooming House	618	58			87	13	9	1	714	72	786
10. Apartment	761	140	247	82	197	37	133	36	1,338	295	1,643
11. Trailer Courts	30	1	70	10	2		13	2	115	13	128
12. House Purchased by Student	4	5	45	30	4	4	60	20	113	59	172
13. House Rented by Student	62	1	73	27	17	4	56	10	208	42	250
14. Live with Parents	193	160	3	2	6	2	2	1	204	165	369
15. Live with Relatives	39	15	3	6	1		1	1	44	22	66
	(1,824)	(418)	(442)	(157)	(318)	(62)	(275)	(71)	(2,859)	(708)	(3,567)
LIVING AWAY FROM MANHATTAN											
16. Manhattan Rural Route	11	2	12	3	2		4	1	29	6	35
17. Commuters	64	16	48	35	9	2	38	13	159	66	225
	(75)	(18)	(60)	(38)	(11)	(2)	(42)	(14)	(188)	(72)	(260)
TOTAL	3,834	2,020	897	255	365	75	458	102	5,554	2,452	8,006
							EVENING ON CAMPUS		221	130	351
							TOTAL		5,775	2,582	8,357

APPENDIX F

TABLE XXX

LIST OF CHI-SQUARE VALUES NOT SIGNIFICANT AT THE .10 LEVEL WHEN COMPARING THE CLOTHING PRACTICE OR SATISFACTION UNIQUE TO EACH QUESTIONNAIRE ITEM FOR (1) HUSBANDS BEFORE AND WIVES BEFORE MARRIAGE, (2) HUSBANDS AFTER AND WIVES AFTER MARRIAGE, (3) HUSBANDS BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE AND (4) WIVES BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE

Q. Item	(1) df	Chi-Square	Q. Item	(2) df	Chi-Square	Q. Item	(3) df	Chi-Square	Q. Item	(4) df	Chi-Square
1	2	4.35	1	2	0.34	1	2	3.04	1	2	1.26
2	1	0.58	2	2	1.15	2	2	1.73	2	2	2.55
3	2	3.24	3	2	3.11	4	2	0.86	3	2	0.22
4	2	2.59	4	2	0.50	5	2	1.14	4	2	1.94
5	1	0.58	5	2	1.02	6	2	3.07	5	1	0.51
6	2	4.16	6	2	0.23	7	2	0.37	6	2	0.74
7	2	0.06	7	2	0.73	8	2	0.12	7	2	1.95
10	3	1.95	8	2	2.02	9	2	1.48	8	2	3.10
13	2	4.25	10	3	5.27	10	3	2.91	9	2	0.95
15	2	1.00	11	2	4.17	12	2	3.86	10	3	3.23
16	2	2.53	13	2	2.67	13	2	2.10	12	2	3.87
18	2	0.00	16	2	0.13	14	2	0.67	13	2	3.77
19	2	3.89	18	2	0.66	16	2	0.78	14	2	0.10
20	2	1.85	21	2	3.75	17	2	1.13	16	2	0.28
21	2	2.19	23	2	1.48	19	2	3.59	17	2	1.82
24	2	4.48	22	2	2.58	21	2	1.85	19	2	1.51
25	2	0.70	25	2	0.55	22	2	1.44	20	2	4.33
26	2	0.69	26	2	0.58	23	2	1.92	21	2	3.50
28	2	2.77	27	2	0.35	24	2	0.47	22	2	3.64
32	2	1.23	28	2	0.48	25	2	0.41	23	2	0.15
33	2	0.96	29	2	3.93	26	2	1.73	24	2	0.00
34	4	6.99	32	2	1.96	27	2	0.78	25	2	0.14
36	2	4.29	33	2	0.55	28	2	1.85	26	2	2.71
37	2	2.65	37	2	1.16	29	2	0.07	27	2	3.24
38	2	4.33	38	2	0.60	31	2	3.09	28	2	0.14
41	2	2.50	39	2	1.35	32	2	1.05	29	2	2.97
42	2	0.25	41	2	2.40	33	2	3.29	30	3	2.91
46	2	1.68	42	2	0.65	36	2	1.44	31	2	0.30
47	2	0.10	43	2	3.63	37	2	2.78	32	2	0.30
49	2	0.54	45	2	1.36	38	2	4.16	36	2	4.26
50	2	1.69	47	2	0.69	39	2	2.28	37	2	3.71
51	2	3.64	48	2	2.48	40	2	0.00	38	2	0.59
53	2	3.92	49	2	2.57	43	2	2.27	39	2	0.08
54	2	2.91	50	2	0.64	44	2	1.11	40	2	0.10
55	2	0.88	51	2	0.62	46	2	0.52	42	2	3.76
56	2	3.31	52	2	0.59	47	2	1.64	43	2	0.95
57	2	2.56	53	2	1.21	48	2	0.69	44	1	0.51
			54	2	0.09	49	2	0.66	46	2	0.29
			55	2	0.31	50	2	0.30	47	2	1.28
			56	2	1.20	52	2	1.48	48	2	4.02
			57	2	0.57	53	2	2.15	49	2	0.95
						54	2	3.64	52	2	3.75
						55	2	0.55	53	2	1.83
						56	2	1.84	54	2	1.05
						57	2	0.68	55	2	1.62
									56	2	4.25
									57	2	3.49

CHANGES IN THE CLOTHING PRACTICES AND SATISFACTIONS OF MARRIED COLLEGE STUDENTS AS THE RESULT OF MARRIAGE

by

JANIS CRALL LOVELL

B. S., Oklahoma State University, 1956

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S THESIS

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MASTER OF SCIENCE

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Manhattan, Kansas

1964

Approved by:

Major Professor

ABSTRACT

A fifty-seven item questionnaire in four forms was administered simultaneously in a test-retest situation to both the husband and the wife in the homes of thirty-four young undergraduate married student couples without children, both spouses enrolled in twelve or more credit hours at Kansas State University, for the purpose of securing information about their clothing practices and satisfactions both before and after marriage. Each form of the questionnaire incorporated the same items, identical in content but worded to fit the situation and the respondent, and elicited the same five possible responses: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, or Never.

A statistical analysis was made of the questionnaire items using 4 X 5 contingency tables and the chi-square test for associations between sex, marital status, and the degree of response. Four comparisons were tested to determine the clothing practice or satisfaction unique to each questionnaire item for (1) husbands before marriage and wives before marriage, (2) husbands after marriage and wives after marriage, (3) husbands before and husbands after marriage, and (4) wives before and wives after marriage.

Additional information about the couples was obtained by the use of an interview schedule designed for that purpose. A descriptive quantitative analysis was made of the results of the interview schedule and from information about the respondents obtained from official university records.

Results of the study showed that the student wives were taking

major responsibility for the care of the family clothing with the student husbands taking "about the same or less" responsibility for the care of clothing as they had done as unmarried students. However, more than twice as many of the husbands worked part-time than did the wives. A majority of both husband and wife respondents said that they had purchased "less" clothing since they were married than they would have purchased in a comparable length of time before they were married.

More likenesses than differences were found in the clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students, both before and after marriage, even though several significant differences were found to exist. Many of these differences were concerned with the extent to which the respondents dressed to please others and the extent to which they were concerned with clothing care.

More clothing practices and satisfactions of men and women college students did not change as a result of marriage than did change, even though several important changes were found to occur. Most of these changes were the result of restrictions on money and time, a new independence from parents, and a decreased interest in dressing to please other students on campus, particularly members of the opposite sex.

It was felt that the type of questionnaire used in this study was a useful instrument for measuring differences and changes in clothing practices and satisfactions and for making parallel studies about the clothing of men and women.